The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.... NO. 3178. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

No Later Intelligence from Fort Pickens.

The Rebels at Norfolk Again Uncommunicative.

ANOTHER NATIONAL VICTORY UNDOUBTED.

The Instructions of the Government to the Commander of Fort Pickens.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON AND VICINITY.

Consultations of Military and Naval Officers.

The Rebels Strengthening Their Positions on our Right.

A Skirmish at Drainesville---Eleven Rebels Captured.

Breckinridge and Hunter to go to Europe in Place of Mason and Slidell.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

FORT PICKENS—GEN. BROWN'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The recent instructions given to Gen. BROWN, in command of Fort Pickens, were to open upon the rebel works as soon as he felt he could do so with a certainty of success, or in case any exigency should arise which required that an attack be made. He was instructed also to repel any attack upon Fort Pickens.

THE ARMAMENT OF THE NIAGARA.

The armament of the *Niagara*, which rebel accounts state, was compelled to haul off at Pensacola on account of damage sustained, consists of twelve 11-inch shell guns, which have always proved themselves so destructive in an engagement, beside several howitzers. The *Colorado* carries the same armament as the *Wabash*, twenty-eight 9-inch and fourteen 8-inch shell guns.

BRECKINRIDGE AND HUNTER AS REBEL ENVOYS.

It is currently stated and believed among the Washington Secessionists that JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE and R. M. T. HUNTER have already been selected by JEFF. DAVIS' Government to go abroad as Ambassadors in place of SLIDELL ond MASON, and that they are intending to secretly cross our lines into Canada and sail from Quebec or Halifax. They may fail as signally as did their predecessors.

GEN. BANKS CONSULTING GEN M'CLELLAN.

Major-Gen. BANKS arrived in the city this afternoon, and this evening has been in consultation with Gen. MCCLELLAN.

ANOTHER CONSULTATION.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, Assistant Secretary FOX, and Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, had a protracted interview to-day.

THE REBELS STRENGTHENING THEIR LEFT.

The rebels are strengthening their forces on the right of our lines, opposite Gens. MCCALL'S and SMITH'S divisions. There are no indications of their falling back at any point in front of our forces.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

Last night Gen. WADSWORTH, with a portion of his brigade, marched to Fairfax Court-house on a reconnoissance. They found no rebel troops in the place. He was informed that much dissatisfaction existed among the South Carolina and Georgia troops at Centerville, owing to a desire to return South to defend those States.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO DRAINESVILLE.

Last night, Col. BAYARD, with 500 cavalry of the Pennsylvania Reserves, were sent out scouting by Gen. MCCALL. They went to Difficult Creek, and bivouacked till daylight, when they went on to Drainesville, and arrested CHAS. COLEMAN, keeper of a grog-shop, PHILIP CARPER, Dr. DAY and son, and three others of minor importance. As they were returning, and only a short distance this side of Drainesville, they were fired on by rebels concealed in the woods. Assistant Surgeon ALEXANDER was shot in the abdomen. A ball, grazing the thigh of Col. BAYARD, killed his horse. Sergt. STANTON'S horse was also killed. The woods was surrounded, and the rebels fired on by our cavalry as they charged. Three were killed and six taken prisoners. Two of them proved to be Capt FARLEY and Lieut. CANDERMANS, of Gen. BONHAM'S Staff. All were from South Carolina. The captain and lieutenant had been sitting up all night with some girls, and had instigated the pickets to fire on our men to scare them. A courier was sent in to Gen. MCCALL, who started out with Col. BIDDLE, Capt. SHEETZ, Capt. HALL, and Capt. MCCONKEY, of his Staff, with three batries of artillery and four regiments of double-quick and had gone several miles when they met the party coming in with the prisoners. The civilians arrested are charged with having perpetrated some horrible atrocities upon some of our men who were taken by the rebels some time ago.

The following dispatch was received to-day from Gen. MCCALL, dated Camp Pierrepont:

"Col. G. D. BAYARD, with 700 men of the First Cavalry Pennsylvania Reserve, marched last night, at 9 o'clock, with orders to proceed to Drainesvile and capture a party of the enemy's pickets, understood to be there. He returned at noon to-day, having killed two and wounded one of the enemy, and taken eleven prisoners. Two of the prisoners are cavalry, with their horses, arms and equipments. The remainder are footmen. Col. BAYARD had his horse killed, and is slightly wounded, and I am sorry to report that Surgeon ALEXANDER and one of our men are wounded. The prisoners will be forthwith sent to Washington."

THE AFFAIR NEAR HUNTER'S MILL.

The reconnoissance made yesterday by a squadron of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment, consisting of Capt. BELL, in the neighborhood of Vienna, resulted disastrously to our forces. After reaching Vienna they took the right hand road towards Hunter's Mill, and had gone about a mile and a half when they found themselves hemmed in on three sides, by not only a superior force of cavalry, but also of infantry. The discharges of the rebel musketry placed the horses of our cavalry beyond the control of their riders, the animals having been but recently brought into service, and therefore unaccustomed to such alarms. The officers after several ineffectual attempts to get their men in line for the purpose of making a charge, ordered a retreat, which was effected in as good order as the peculiar circumstances permitted. The skirmish was brisk, though of short duration, the rebel cavalry firing buckshot from their carbines. The number of rebels killed and wounded is not known. JOHN BEATTY, private in Company H, killed a rebel cavalry officer, and captured his horse. The mark on the saddle was D. S. DAVIS, Ridgeway, North Carolina. The missing, up to 9 o'clock to-night, belonging to Company F, are as follows:

Corporal Isaac Burns.

Privates Phillip Baugh, Bernard Donohoe, Orrin Gregg, Morris Humphreys, Joseph Irwin, Andrew McFarland, Jas. McLinden, John Phillips, James Parsells, Joshua Rue, Edgar Stevenson, Samuel Shepperd, Robert Wright.

Also, the following belonging to Company F:

Sergeant Joseph Bryson, Sergeant H. W. Walker, Corporal Abel Ford, Corpsral James Wing.

Privates Frank Carr, Michael Donahoe, Thomas Donahue, Wm. Dougherty, Wm. McDonald, Hugh Moore, Chas. Piper, Daniel Sullivan, Patrick Shoran, Jas. McGillis.

Gen. PORTER, this morning, sent out a squadron from the same cavalry regiment, under command of Capt. ROBINSON, consisting of Companies A and G, for the purpose of ascertaining the facts in relation to the skirmish, but they returned without bringing any important information. A brigade of infantry, under Gen. RUTHERFIED, was also dispatched for a similar purpose, but had not returned to their camp up to a late hour this evening. About noon to-day, Gen. PORTER received a communication from Gen. BUTTERFIELD, stating that he had succeeded in finding two dead bodies belonging to the cavalary regiment. These men had evidently succeeded in removing themselves from the scene of the skirmish after they had been fatally wounded. There was no evidence of the presence of the enemy near the scene of the late conflict.

Lieut. FORD and one or two privates came in today to the Pennsylvania Cavalry (PORTER'S) Division. There are still missing twenty-nine, who are no doubt prisoners.

STATEMENTS OF A DESERTER.

Two days since a deserter from an Alabama regiment reached our lines. He has been stationed at Union Mills, where the Orange and Alexandria Railroad crosses Bull Run. He states that nearly all the rebel forces are stationed between Union Mills and Centreville, between which points they have about sixty thousand men. The Fifth, Sixth and Twelfth Alabama, and Twelfth Mississippi, which form Gen. EWELL'S Brigade, are stationed at Union Mills. Below Union Mills they have no force for about eight miles, where at Bacon Ridge Church they have a strong force with the Washington Artillery. Earthworks, some quite strong, have been thrown up from a point a mile east of Union Mills; also at the Mills, and thence north in the direction of Centreville. The one at Union Mills had nine guns of small calibre mounted in it, but some had none. The approaches to Union Mills had been obstructed by felling trees across the road, to Sangsters' Station. At Manassas there was only a regiment or two doing garrison duty. He states that there are no camps east of Centreville and Union Mills; that the pickets only go as far east as Sangster's and withdrawn at night; that in EWELL'S Brigade the men have made their Winter quarters; that they expect to be attacked, if at all, in front of their lines, and if driven out they will fall back to their works at Manassas. The railroad bridge across Bull Run, above Union Mills, had been washed away by a freshit, and the cars could only run from Manassas to the right bank of the Run. The railroad track from Sangster's Station west had been torn up and removed.

MORE CONTRABANDS—PLANS OF THE REBELS.

Two intelligent contrabands, who were the house servants of Lawyer MURRAY and Dr. BAKER, of Fairfax Court-house, came within the lines of Gen. WADSWORTH to-day. They report that the houses of these persons were a kind of headquarters of rebel officers, and from the conversation they had heard, the rebels do not design to advance, but will act on the defensive, that a desperate resistance will be made both at Centreville and Manassas, and that the occupation of Fairfax Court-house and vicinity by the National forces would be no inducement for the rebels to engage our troops.

RETURNED WITHIN OUR LINES.

NICHOAS FEBREY and his son, who, at the time of the retreat of the rebel forces from Falls Church and vicinity about six weeks ago, went to Fairfax Court-house and have ever since been roving in "Secessia," returned to our lines, today, by the way of Drainesville. As they have secession proclivities they professed ignorance of the movements and positions of the rebel forces.

THE SUTLERS IN THE ARMY.

Senator WILSON has determined to introduce a bill immediately on the opening of Congress, to abolish the office of Sutler in the Army. He has been impelled to this by reason of the extortions and abuses practised upon the soldiers. In spite of the legal restriction against selling to soldiers to an amount exceeding one-third of their pay, it often occurs that the Sutler presents an order on the Paymaster for three-quarters of the amount due the soldier, while one-half thus taken is too common to excite remark. The prices, too, are exorbitant, the profits often being from 2 to 300 per cent., and the quality of the articles furnished as bad as will be tolerated. Liquor, too, is often clandestinely furnished. The pastry and other articles of food furnished have been found to cause sickness. It is known that in very many cases the Colonels of regiments are partners of the sutlers, the profits being so large that men are often unable to get the appointment upon any other terms. The profits of a sutler for a full regiment are from $6,000 to $12,000 a year.

WIARD'S CANNON.

Two batteries of WIARD'S steel cannon at the Arsenal are now being tested. They are fired at a target a mile and a quarter distant, with solid round shot. The one tested to-day fired with marked precision.

RIFLED CANNON ARRIVED.

HOPE'S Dispatch for the transportation of army any sutler supplies, &c., between New-York and Washington *via* Harrisburgh, brought hither today twenty small rifled cannon of peculiar construction.

NOT PERMITTED TO PROCEED.

Two women, who were furnished with passes to go South, went beyond our lines and proceeded to Centerville, where they were sent back, as they would not be permitted to go further.

MORE FORAGE PROCURED.

Two regiments of infantry went out to-day under command of Gen. WADSWORTH'S son, who is an Aid to his father, and proceeded as far as DOOLIN'S and BUSH'S farms, and brought away all the remaining forage in that neighborhood.

THE REBEL BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC.

The rebel blockade of the Potomac River does not seem to have been vigorously enforced this week, as various vessels have arrived here with cargoes of coal, wood and other domestic supplies. There is no news from below to-day.

The *Wyandank* is taking in stores for the flotilla, and the *Mount Washington* will go down today.

The steamer *Eagle*, Capt. BENDER, came up the river this morning, laden with forage, having passed the batteries without receiving a shot. This is the first forage which has passed up since the blockade of the Potomac was established.

A GOOD STATE OF FEELING.

There is evidently pervading all branches of the Government a far more hopeful feeling concerning a successful result of the present conflict, than heretofore, and this is exhibited in conversations and otherwise. While it is believed the British Press will be as earnest as our own in discussing the circumstances attending the arrest of SLIDELL and MASON, no fears are apprehended that the question will be productive of serious embarrassment to the two countries.

GOV. UGHAZI APPOINTED CONSUL TO ANCONA.

Gov. LADISLAUS UGHAZI, of Texas, has been appointed Consul to Ancona, Italy. He emigrated to Texas about twelve years ago, having been exiled from Hungary for his participation in the revolution, in which he took part as commander of Comorn during its memorable siege. He had engaged in the cultivation of vineyards successfully in Texas, but was driven thence on account of his Union sentiments. Gov. UGHAZI yesterday visited Gen. BLENKER'S camp, where he found many of his old friends and companions in arms, who received him with enthusiasm.

THE NUMBER AND CALIBRE OF CANNON.

The following named officers have been appointed to regulate and fix the number and calibre of the cannon to be mounted in the casemates and *en barbette* at each of the permanent fortifications of the United States, and also the number and description of guns to compose field pieces: Brig.-Gen. TOTTEN, Corps of Engineers; Brig.-Gen. RIPLEY, Ordnance Department; Brig.-Gen. BARRY, U. S. V.; Brig.-Gen. BARNARD, U. S. V.; Col. HUNT, U. S. Army, and Capt. RODMAN, Ordnance Department. The Bsard will meet in Washington at such time and place as may be designated by the senior officer, and the junior member will record the proceedings.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Loyal Tennesseeans now in this city express great anxiety concerning the condition of affairs in that State. The people of East Tennessee are true to the Union, and determined to fight for it as long as hope remains; but they feel that without immediate succor from the Government, further resistance to the rebel usurpation must be unavailing. The people are now called upon by Gov. HARRIS to transfer all their arms to the State, which will be used to arm the rebels, leaving the loyal men utterly defenceless. Unless Government at once comes to their relief, they must obey this mandate; and they now, in this crisis of their fate, ask for such aid as will enable them successfully to resist.

MUST TAKE THE OATH.

Yesterday Judge FREESE, of the Alexandria Provost Court, directed the entry of an order upon the records of the Court that no attorney or counselor should be permitted to practice in the Court until he has first subscribed to the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Congress at its last session.

NO MORE SHARPSHOOTERS.

The authority to raise companies and regiments of sharpshooters, granted to Col. BERDAN last September, is revoked. The companies and regiments, however, which have already been raised, will nevertheless be mustered into service and proceed to Washington.

MORE OFFICERS RETIRED.

In addition to those heretofore announced, the Army Board have retired the following-named officers in consequence of physical disability: Majors HENRY B. JUDD, LEWELLYN JONES and CHRISTOPHER S. LOVELL. The President has approved the finding.

HEAD OF THE TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

Col. STEPHEN H. LONG has been ordered to assume the duties of the head of the corps of Topographical Engineers.

THE MUTINEERS AT TORTUGAS.

The fifty-eight mutineers from the Maine Volunteer Regiment, now at Tortugas, will be temporarily detached for duty to companies of regulars.

THANKSGIVING.

To-morrow being set apart by the municipal authorities of the District of Columbia as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer, the President issued an order to the different Departments to remain closed.

To-morrow will be observed in the camps of the New-York regiments about Washington as a day of thanksgiving, in accordance with the proclamation of Gov. MORGAN.

SPEAKER GROW ARRIVED.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, Speaker of the House, arrived yesterday, with his family.

DISPATCHES ARRIVED.

Judge QUIGGLE, late Consul to Antwerp, arrived to-day with dispatches for the Government.

GEN. BURNSIDE ARRIVED.

Gen. BURNSIDE arrived in the city this morning.

THE CAPTURE OF THE BEAUREGARD.

The bark *Aura*, Capt. LINDSEY, arrived yesterday from Havana, reports that on the 17th inst., off Key West, she was boarded by the United States ship *W. G. Anderson*, which made the following statement:

United States ship *Wm. G. Anderson*, Capt. WM. C. ROGERS, captured the privateer *Beauregard*, Nov. 12, in the Bahama Channel, 100 miles east "Hole in the Wall." The *Beauregard* is a schooner of 101 tons burthen, one rifled pivot gun, 25-pound projectile; crew consisting of 23 men, captain, two lieutenants and paymaster. Her paymaster, boatswain, and ten of her crew, were formerly on the *Jeff. Davis*. No lives lost. Prisoners and vessel taken to Key West.

(Signed,) SCOVEL, Paymaster.

DEPARTURE OF THE STEAM TRANSPORT ATLANTIC FOR PORT ROYAL.

The *Atlantic* left her dock, from the foot of Canal-street, yesterday, at 12½ o'clock, for Port Royal, S. C. She carries a very large cargo, consisting of flour, provisions, arms, clothing for the troops, and about fifty head of cattle. Among other things, she takes out a printing press, cases, type, &c., with a view of starting a newspaper at Port Royal, to be conducted under the supervision of Gen. SHERMAN. A proper person will be selected as editor, and it is contemplated to issue a weekly sheet, which shall express the sentiments of the Government, and at the same time aid in suppressing rebellion on the soil of the Palmetto State.

THE FIGHT AT FORT PICKENS.

Another Flag of Truce to Norfolk but No News.

Some Additional Particulars of the First Reports.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The boat from Old Point has arrived. She reports that a flag of truce went up to Norfolk, but brought back no news whatever in regard to the Fort Pickens affair.

The steamship *Constitution*, with Gen. BUTLER'S Division, came into Hampton Roads yesterday.

THE NEWS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

From the American of yesterday.

The steamer *Adelaide*, Capt. CANNON, arrived here yesterday at her usual hour, and reports as follows:

A flag of truce went up to Norfolk on Monday, and brought back three ladies and one gentleman as passengers—the gentleman being Mr. FREDERICK PINKNEY, late Deputy State's Attorney, of this city.

Among the passengers by the flag of truce was also Miss TODHUNTER, of Baltimore, and Miss KIMBERLY, of New-York. Mr. PINKNEY went South three weeks since for the purpose of visiting his son, who is in the Confederate army, and found him slowly recovering from a protracted illness, consequent upon exposure whilst in camp. Miss KIMBERLY, whose family resides in New-York State, has been spending a couple of years in Virginia, and has at last succeeded, after many attempts, in crossing the Rubicon. She proceeds directly home.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday has a dispatch from Charleston, dated on the 21st, stating that on the 19th inst., Fort Pickens, together with the Federal steam men-of-war *Niagara* and *Colorado*, opened fire upon the rebel batteries Forts McRae and Barrancas, and the Navy-yard, all at the same time, and after some hours' bombardment, the vessels were compelled to haul off, not being able to get near enough to the Navy-yard to do mischief without too great a risk to themselves.

The *Niagara* and *Colorddo* were said to have been damaged—the *Niagara* particularly, as the batteries seemed to pay particular attention to her. Fort Pickens was also considerably battered, and showed marks of injury in several places. The damage to the Navy-yard and Confederate batteries was said to be slight.

The meagreness of this account may be regarded as favorable, as a week has transpired since the fight commenced, and had the resistence of the rebels been effectual it would have been allowed to reach Richmond before Saturday. We may expect important news from this quarter in a few days:

The Washington *Star* has the following from a correspondent:

OLD POINT BOAT, Monday Night, Nov. 25, 1861.

From passengers on this boat, who came from Norfolk to-day by the flag of truce, I learn that Colonel (now General) HARVEY BROWN commenced the action at Pensacola on Saturday morning, when he first opened fire on Fort McRae. It was immediately returned.

The Secessionists in Norfolk and Richmond, though professing to think that Gen. BRAGG held his own in the fight, were in great excitement and tribulation over it. They profess to believe that he reserved his heaviest shell and shot for the last part of the battle, which had not come off up to the latest dispatch that had been received at Norfolk, which is only to Sunday morning, when the fight had been renewed. Some said there and in Richmond that BRAGG had effected a breach in Fort Pickens, which is a whopper, doubtless. Fort Pickens is one of the strongest works in the world, I presume, and the Confederates are not so provided at Fort McRae as to breach it.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The National Pickets at Sedalia Fired Upon—Price Not Advancing—The Rebels Returning Home to Recruit, &c.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

For the last two nights our pickets at Sedalia have been fired upon by the rebels returning from Gen. PRICE'S army.

The report that Gen. PRICE is advancing from the Osage River is not correct. The truth seems to be that a portion of his army, composed of Missourians, is disbanding, and their men are returning in small squads, for the purpose of clothing themselves and preparing themselves for another campaign, and wherever they can they commit all manner of outrages on Union men.

A gentleman just from Lexington reports that the city was full of returned rebels, and that there is a steady stream of arrivals.

The steamer *Sioux City*, with a large cargo of goods for points on the river west of here, was refused permission to proceed on her trip to-day by the commandant of this point.

REPORTS FROM INDEPENDENCE.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Wednesday, Nov. 27.

To-day six scouts of Capt. GREGORY'S command, on the old Lexington road, were fired upon by about fifty rebels at the crossing of the Little Blues, from the rocks and bushels. One of the scouts was wounded and two are missing, supposed to be killed. The three while returning met some hundred rebels on Little Blue Bridge with shot guns. The scouts then returned, took another road and arrived safely n camp.

Lieut. HEDGEMAN sent out twenty men, found them and drove them into the brush, and captured twenty horses and mules.

A band of rebels, two hundred strong, passed over from Clay County to-day. Two hundred and fifty of Gen. RAINS' men are at Sibley.

Capt. WEBB has fifty rebels in the brush. Six miles southeast, Capt. HAYES, four hundred rebels, in Little Blue. Col. REYNOLDS has two hundred rebels now in Lafayette County. There must be some warm fighting soon, as a large force of rebels are reported near Pleasant Hill.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, Nov. 27.

Gen. CURTIS has issued orders to the following effect: To check communication with the enemy; to prevent the conveyance of contraband goods, and to avoid the recurrence of assaults upon steamboats.

The entire commerce of the Mississippi River below this city is assumed, and will be directed by military and naval authorities of the United States. None but Government boats will hereafter be employed, but freight and passengers will be conveyed at current rates as heretofore.

All boats entering these waters will report at the first military post, and stop, to proceed under military orders, at the discretion of the military commander. Freight and baggage will be subjected to careful inspection. The oath will be administered to all employes and passengers, and the places of landing and departure will conform as near as possible to the custom of trade; but all commission and storage business must be transacted with openly avowed Union men.

Gen. HALLECK has issued very stringent orders respecting the seizure of private property, and the arrest of persons without sufficient cause.

Gen SHERMAN has taken command of our forces at Sedalia. There are about 20,000 National troops at points on the Pacific Railroad west of Jefferson City.

There is nothing new respecting the movements of Gen. PRICE'S army.

THE REBELS FORTIFYING NEW-MADRID.

CAIRO, Ill. Wednesday Nov. 27.

It is reported that the rebels are strongly fortifying New-Madrid, Mo., and that they have five hundred negroes working.

A detachment of cavalry made a reconnoissance as far as Belmont to-day, but found no rebels on the Missouri side of the river.

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

Gov. GAMBLE has appointed and commissioned Gen. HALLET, of the New-York State Militia.

Major-Geu. HALLECK has appointed Brig.-Gen. SCOFIELD to command all the State forces.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Proceedings of the Virginia State Convention.

PROGRESS TOWARDS DESPOTISM

Free Schools and Free Suffrage to be Abolished.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

A REMARKABLE REPORT.

From the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 20th inst., we catch a glimpse of the proceedings of the Virginia State Convention, now in session in the rebel capital. This body, which, last Spring, betrayed Virginia into the toils of the rebels, is now hard at work destroying the remaining liberties of the people:

On the 1st day of May, 1861, the Convention adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of seven members be appointed by the President of the Convention, whose duty it shall be to consider and report to the Convention, at its adjourned session, such amendments to the Constitution of Virginia as may be necessary and proper, under the existing circumstances.

The Committee appointed under the foregoing resolution have, according to order, had the subject referred to them under consideration, and submitted a report from which the following are extracts:

REBEL VIEWS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Governments are instituted for the protection of the rights of persons and property; and any system must be radically defective which does not give ample security to both. The great interests of every community may be classed under the heads of labor and capital, and it is essential to the well being of society that the proper equilibrium should be established between these important elements. The undue predominance of either must, eventually, prove destructive of the social system. Capital belongs to the few—labor to the many. In those systems in which capital has the ascendancy, the Government must, to some extent, partake of the character of an oligarchy, whilst in those in which labor is predominant, the tendency is to what Mr. JOHN RANDOLPH graphically described as "the despotism of king numbers." It is the office of enlightened statesmanship to secure to each its appropriate influence, but to give the absolute control to neither.

THE REBELS THINK NORTHERN LABOR TOO POWERFUL.

The political condition of the Northern States presents a striking illustration of the evils incident to the preponderance of the element of labor. In the early periods of their history these evils were not so apparent as they have since become. Their population was sparse, and the Western Territories afforded a convenient outlet for their restless citizens; labor was in demand at high wages; property was easily acquired, and consequently the line of demarcation between labor and capital was not strictly drawn, because the laborer of to-day might readily become the capitalist of to-morrow. But within the last twenty years a marked change has taken place in the North. Population has become dense, and the safety-valve afforded by emigration to the Western Territories has been greatly obstructed. Wages have not kept pace with the cost of subsistence, and the difficulty of acquiring property has increased. The tendency of this new condition of things has been to divide society into two distinct classes, and to array the one against the other.

FREE SCHOOLS DENOUNCED.

This tendency to a conflict between labor and capital has already manifested itself in many forms, comparatively harmless, it is true, but nevertheless clearly indicative of *a spirit of licentiousness*, which must, in the end, ripen into agrarianism. *It may be seen in the system of free schools*, by which the children of the poor are educated at the expense of the rich; in the various forms of exemption and homestead bills; in the popular cry of "lands ior the landless," and "homes for the homeless;" in Fourierism and communism; in the habitual disregard of the ordinances of religion and of the institution of matrimony; and more distinctly in the form of Abolitionism.

FREE SUFFRAGE NOT TO BE PERMITTED.

In the opinion of your committee, *no system of government can afford permanent and effectual security to life, liberty and property, which rests on the basis of unlimited suffrage*, and the election of officers of every department of the Government by the direct votes of the people. The tendency of such a system is to demoralize the masses, to encourage the habit of office-seeking, to foster corruption at the polls, and to place unworthy and incompetent men in positions of trust and responsibility. These, however, are the vital principles of the social organization of the North, and, as before stated, their bitter fruits are already in a course of rapid development.

In the Southern States more conservative and rational principles still prevail. This is due mainly to the institution of Slavery, which constitutes a partial restriction on the right of suffrage. In the North, men of every class and condition of life are entitled to vote. In the South, all who are in a condition of servitude are necessarily excluded from the exercise of political privileges, and the power of the country is wielded by the more intelligent classes, who have a permanent interest in the well being of society.

Slavery also constitutes an effectual barrier against that tendency to antagonism between labor and capital which exists in the North. There, capital is the casual employer of labor, and is interested in diminishing its wages. Here, capital is the owner of labor, and naturally seeks to enhance its rewards.

THE PEOPLE MUST BE DISFRANCHISED.

Material changes seem, also, to be necessary in regard to the selection of various classes of public officers. Under the Constitution, as it now stands, no discrimination is made in the mode of choosing public agents, founded on a consideration of the nature of the functions they have to perform. A mistaken desire to propitiate popular favor, rather than a wise and well-considered purpose to give security to individual rights, and stability and dignity to the Government, seems to have controlled the action of the Convention of 1850. The selection of almost every officer has been referred to the people, and by shortening the official term, as far as possible, the officers are made dependent on the people.

In determining the mode of selecting officers, it seems to your Committee that some regard ought to be had to the nature of the duties they will be required to discharge. No rule can be prescribed which will be free from all objection, but your Committee believe that it would be safe to assume that all legislative officers should be elected by the people, but that those who are to fill executive or judicial trusts should be chosen by intermediate agents. There seems to be a good reason for this distinction. Legislation affects the rights and liberties of the whole people collectively.

Hence those who exercise legislative powers should be elected by a direct vote of the people, and be dependent, for their continuance in office, on the will of the people. But judicial and executive officers, being intrusted with the duty of expounding and administering the public will, as expressed through the Legislature, and in applying law to individual cases, have functions to perform which do not concern the people at large, and ought not to be affected by their wishes.

* * * As a general rule it would be much safer for the people to elect, in the mode prescribed by law, representatives in whose ability, integrity and patriotism they could confide, and leave to them the duty, not merely of framing the laws, but also of selecting the higher officers, to expound and execute them.

REPORT ABOUT THE STEAMER TRENT.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

H. B. M. steam transport *Himmalaya*, from Plymouth, England, 16th, has arrived here, and brings the report that the steamer *Trent* had reached England, and that a British frigate had been sent with special dispatches to the United States. The report is doubtful.

[The reported arrival of the *Trent* in England is absurd. She does not go further than St. Thomas, and even if she did for this occasion, could not have reached England. The steamer connecting with her at St. Thomas is not due at Southampton till the 28th or 29th.—ED. TIMES.]

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. LANE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

Gen. JOSEPH LANE, of Kansas, family, and a portion of his Staff, arrived here this morning. They leave for Boston to-night. They were received here with enthusiasm.

MR. SUMNER ON THE REBELLION.

Slavery the Origin and Main-spring of the War.

ABOLITION THE ONLY REMEDY.

General Fremont's Proclamation, Secretary Cameron's Instructions to General Sherman and Col. Cochrane's Speech Indorsed by the Audience.

The oration of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, before the Young Men's Republican Union, last evening, on "The Rebellion, Its Origin and Main-spring," attracted a large audience to the Cooper Institute. The room was quite filled and on the platform were honored representatives of the bench, the bar, the pulpit and the counting-house. Many ladies were also present. The meeting was organized by the selection of WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., as President. A list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was adopted, during the reading of which the names of Messrs. ORDYKE, EVARTS and CHEEVER were received with special marks of favor.

Mr. NOYES, on taking the Chair, drew an eloquent parallel between the philanthropist, JAMES OTIS, and Mr. SUMNER, and gracefully introduced the latter as the "philosopher, martyr, philanthropist, and statesman."

Mr. SUMNER was welcomed heartily, and his address of two hours and a half was listened to with profound attention. The allusions to FREMONT, and his remarks on the instructions of Mr. CAMERON to Gen. SHERMAN, together with all the arguments in favor of the eradication of Slavery, were received with uproarious demonstrations of approval, which finally took form in the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the doctrine enunciated by Major-Gen. FREMONT, with respect to the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, and the more recent utterances of Gen. BURNSIDE, Senator WILSON and Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT in this city, and of Col. JOHN COCHRANE and Hon. SIMON CAMERON at Washington, foreshadowing the eventual rooting out of Slavery, as the cause of the rebellion, indicate alike a moral, political, and military necessity; and, in the judgment of this meeting the public sentiment of the North is now fully in sympathy with any practicable scheme which may be presented for the extirpation of this national evil, and will accept such result as the only consistent issue of this contest between civilization and barbarism.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be, and are hereby tendered, to Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, the distinguished orator of this evening, for his reassertion and eloquent enforcement of the political principle herein indorsed.

Mr. SUMNER spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. SUMNER.

MR. PRESIDENT: It gives me much pleasure to be welcomed by the Republican Union, first, as you represent the young men, who are the hope and strength of the country, and, secondly, as you constitute an association which has already rendered signal service in saving the country from the rule of the Slave Oligarchy. It was under your auspices that our candidate for the Presidency, known and honored in Illinois, became equally known and honored in New-York. Nor is it too much to say that the masterly speech which he made at your invitation in this very hall, was needed to complete those titles to regard which caused his nomination at Chicago and his election by the people. It was he who did the work; but you supplied the opportunity.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK—In the presence of such an audience, so genial and almost so festive in character—assembled for no purpose of party or even of politics, in the ordinary sense of that term—I incline naturally to some topic of literature—of history—of science—of art—to something at least which makes for Peace. But at this moment when our whole continent is beginning to shake with the tread of mustering armies the voice refuses any such theme. The ancient poet, longing to sing of Achilles and the house of Atreus, found that he could only sing of love,—and he snatched from his lyre its bloody string. Alas! for me the case is all changed. I can speak to you only of war; but do not forget that if I speak of War it is because, unhappily, War has become to us the only way of Peace.

The Present is too apt to appear trivial and unimportant, while the Past and the Future are grand. Rarely do men know the full significance of the period in which they live, and we are all inclined to sigh for something better in the way of opportunity—such as was given to the hero of the Past, or such as our imagination allots to the better hero of the Future. But there is no occasion for such repining now. There is nothing in the Past—and it is difficult to imagine anything in the Future—more inspiring than our Present. Even with the curtain yet slightly lifted, it is easy to see that events are now gathering, which, in their development, must constitute the third great epoch in the history of this Western Hemisphere. the first being its discovery by CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, and the second being the American Revolution. And now it remains to be seen if this epoch of ours may not surpass in grandeur either of its two predecessors, so that the fame of the Discoverer and the fame of the Liberator—of COLUMBUS and of WASHINGTON—may be eclipsed by the mild effulgence beaming from an act of godlike justice, which, within its immediate influence, will create a new Heaven and a new earth, while in other lands its life-giving example will be felt, so long as men struggle for rights denied—so long as any human being wears a chain.

War is always an epoch. Unhappily history counts by wars. Of these some have been wars of ideas—like that between the Catholics and Huguenots in France; between the Catholics and Protestants in Germany; between the arbitrary Crown of CHARLES I. and the Puritanism of OLIVER CROMWELL; and like that between our Fathers and the Mother Country, when the Declaration of Independence was put in issue. Some have originated in questions of form; some in the contentions of families; some in the fickleness of princes, and some in the machinations of politicians. England waged war on Holland, and one of the reasons openly assigned was an offensive picture in the Town Hall of Amsterdam. France hurled her armies across the Rhine, carrying fire and slaughter into the Palatinate, and involving great nations in a most bloody conflict, and all this wickedness has been traced to the intrigue of a Minister, who sought in this way to divert the attention of his Sovereign. But we are now in the midst of a war, which, whatever may be the reasons assigned by the unhappy men who began it, or by those who sympathize with them elsewhere, has an origin and main-spring so clear and definite as to be beyond question. Ideas are sometimes good, and sometimes bad; and there may be a war for evil, as well as for good. Such was that earliest rebellion waged by the fallen spirits against the Almighty Throne; and such also is that now waged by the fallen slavemasters of our Republic against the National Government.

If you will kindly listen, I shall now endeavor to unmask this rebellion, in its origin and main-spring. It is only when these are known that you can determine how the rebellion is to be treated. Your efforts will naturally be governed by the character of the adverse force—whether regarded as a motive-power or as a disease. A steam-engine is stopped at once by stopping the steam. A ghastly cancer which has grappled the very fibres of the human frame, and shot its poison through

every vein, will not yield to lip-salve or rose-water.

Diseases desperate grown
By desperate appliances are relieved,
Or not at all.

On the 6th November last the people of the United States, acting in pursuance of the Constitution and laws, chose ABRAHAM LINCOLN President Of course this choice was in every particular completely constitutional and legal. As such it was entitled to the respect and acquiescence of every good citizen. It is vain to say, that the candidate represented opinions obnoxious to a considerable section of the country or that he was chosen by votes confined to a special section. It is enough that he was duly chosen. You cannot set aside or deny such an election without assailing, not only the whole framework of the Constitution, but also the primal principle of American institutions. You become a traitor at once to the existing Government, and also to the very idea of popular rule. You snatch a principle from the red book of despotism and openly substitute the cartridge-box for the ballot-box.

And yet scarcely had this intelligence been flashed across the country, before the mutterings of sedition and treason began to reach us from the opposite quarter. The Union was menaced; and here the first distinct voice came from South Carolina. A Senator from that State—one of the largest slaveholders of the country, and a most strenuous partisan of Slavery—Mr. HAMMOND, openly declared, in language not easily forgotten, that before the 18th December, South Carolina would be "out of the Union high and dry, and forever." These words heralded the outbreak. With the pertinacity of demons, its leaders pushed forward. Their avowed object was the dismemberment of the Republic by detaching State after State, in order to found a slaveholding Confederacy. And here the clearest utterance came from a late Representative of Georgia—Mr. STEPHENS, now Vice-President of the rebel States, who did not hesitate to proclaim "that the foundations of the new Government are laid upon the great truth, that Slavery—subordination to the superior race—is the negro's natural and moral condition; that it is the first Government in the history of the world, based upon this great, physical, philosophical and moral truth; and that the stone which was rejected by the first builders is in the the new edifice become *the chief stone of the corner*." Here is a savage frankness which shows an insensibility to shame. Surely the object avowed is hideous in every aspect, whether we regard it as treason to our paternal Government, as treason to the idea of American institutions or as treason also to those commanding principles of economy, morals and Christianity, without which civilization is changed into barbarism.

And now we stand face to face in deadly conflict with this double-headed, triple-headed treason. Beginning with those States most peculiarly interested in Slavery and operating always with an intensity proportioned to the prevalence of Slavery—it has fastened upon other States less interested—Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia—and with difficulty has been prevented from enveloping every State containing slaves—no matter how few; for such is the malignant poison of Slavery that only a few slaves will constitute a Slave State with all the sympathies and animosities of Slavery. This is the rebellion which I am to unmask. But bad as it is on its face, it becomes aggravated when we consider its origin and the agencies by which it has been conducted. It is not merely a rebellion; but it is a rebellion begun in conspiracy; nor in all history, ancient or modern, is there any record of conspiracy so vast and so wicked, ranging over such spaces both of time and territory, and contemplating such results. A conspiracy to seize a castle or to assassinate a prince, is petty by the side of this enormous protracted treason, where half a continent studded with castles, fortresses and public edifices is seized—where the President on his way to the National Capitol narrowly escaped a most cruel assassination.

But no conspiracy could have ripened into such wicked fruit, if it were not rooted in a soil of congenial malignity. To appreciate properly this influence, we must go back to the beginning of the Government

South Carolina, which has taken so forward a part in this treason, hesitated originally, as is well known, with regard to the Declaration of Independence. Once her veto was recorded against that act: and when it finally prevailed her vote was given for it only formally and for the sake of seeming unanimity. But so little was she inspired by the Declaration, that, in the contest which ensued, her Commissioners made a proposition to the British Commander, which has been properly characterized by an able historian as "equivalent to an offer from the State to return to the British Crown." The same hesitation shown with regard to the Declaration of Independence was renewed with regard to the Federal Constitution; and here it was shared by another State. It is notorious that both South Carolina and Georgia, which, with the States carved out of their original territory—Alabama and Mississippi—constitute the chief seat of the conspiracy—hesitated to become parties to the Union, and stipulated expressly for the recognition of the Slave-trade in the Federal Constitution as an indispensable condition. In the Convention, Mr. RUTLEDGE, of South Carolina, while opposing a tax on the importation of slaves, said: "The true question at present is, *whether Southern States* shall or shall not be parties to the Union." Mr. PINCKNEY, also of South Carolina, followed with the unblushing declaration: "South Carolina can never receive the plan [of the Constitution] *if it prohibits the Slave-trade*." I now quote from Mr. MADISON'S authentic report of these important debates. (See Elliott's Debates, vol. 5, p. 457.) With shame let it be confessed, that, instead of repelling these disgraceful overtures, our Fathers submitted to it, and in that submission you will find the beginning of our present sorrows. The Slave-trade, whose aggregate iniquity no tongue can tell, was placed for twenty years under the safeguard of the Constitution, thus giving to Slavery itself increase, support and sanction. The language was modest, but the intent was complete. South Carolina and Georgia were pacified, and took their places in the Union to which they were openly bound only by a most revolting tie. Regrets for the Past are not entirely useless if out of them we get wisdom for the Future and learn to be brave. It is easy now to see that, had the unnatural pretension of these States been originally encountered by a stern resistance, worthy of an honest people, the present conspiracy would have been crushed before it saw the light. Its whole success, from its distant beginning down to this hour, has been from our timidity.

But there was also another sentiment, of a kindred perversity, which prevailed in the same quarter. This is vividly portrayed by JOHN ADAMS in a letter to Gen. GATES, dated at Philadelphia, March 23, 1776:

"However, my dear friend GATES, all our misfortunes arise from a single source, *the resistance of the Southern Colonies to Republican Government*." (John Adams' Works, Vol. I., p. 207.)

And he proceeds to declare, in strong language, that "popular principles and axioms were abhorrent to the inclinations of the barons of the South." This letter was written in the early days of the Revolution. At a later period of his life, JOHN ADAMS testifies again to the discord between the North and the South; and he refers particulary to the period after the Federal Constitution, saying: "The Northern and the Southern States were invariably fixed in opposition to each other." (See Letter to JAMES LLOYD, Feb. 11, 1815, JOHN ADAMS' Works, Vol. X., p. 19.) This was before any question of Tariff, or of Free Trade, or before the growing fortunes of the North had awakened Southern jealousy. The whole opposition had its root in Slavery—as also had the earlier resistance to Republican Government.

In the face of these influences the Union was formed; but the seeds of Conspiracy were latent in its bosom. The spirit already revealed was scarcely silenced; it was not destroyed. It still existed, rankling, festering, burning to make itself manifest. At the mention of Slavery, it always appeared full-armed with barbarous pretensions. Even in the first Congress under the Constitution—at the presentation of that famous petition where BENJAMIN FRANKLIN simply called upon Congress to step to the verge of its powers to discourage every species of traffic in our fellowmen—this spirit broke forth in violent threats. With a kindred lawlessness it early embraced that extravagant dogma of State Rights which has been ever since the convenient cloak of treason and of conspiracy. At the Missouri Question in 1820, it openly menaced a dissolution of the Union. Instead of throttling the monster we submitted to feed it with new concessions. Meanwhile the conspiracy grew until at last in 1830, under the influence of Mr. CALLOUN, it assumed the defiant front of nullification; nor did it yield to the irresistible logic of WEBSTER or the stern will of JACKSON without a compromise. The pretended ground of complaint was the tariff; but ANDREW JACKSON, himself a patriot slaveholder—at that time President—saw the hollowness of the complaint. In a confidential letter, which has only recently been brought to light, dated at Washington, 1st May, 1833—and which during the last Winter I had the honor of reading and holding up before the canspirators of the Senate, in the original autograph—he says:

"The Tariff was only the *pretext*, and disunion and a Southern Confederacy the real object. *The next pretext will be the negro or Slavery question.*"

JACKSON was undoubtedly right; but the pretext which he denounced in advance was employed so constantly afterwards as to become threadbare. At the earliest presentation of abolition petitions—at the Texas question—at the compromises of 1850—at the Kansas question—on all these occasions the Union was threatened by the angry slave-masters.

But the conspiracy has been unblushingly confessed by recent parties to it. Especially was this done in the rebel Convention of South Carolina.

Mr. PACKER said—"Secession is no spasmodic effort that has come suddenly upon us. *It has been gradually culminating for a long series of years.*"

Mr. INGLIS said—"Most of us have had this subject under consideration for *the last twenty years.*"

Mr. KEITT said—"I have been engaged in this movement *ever since I entered political life.*"

Mr. RHETT, who was in the Senate when I first entered that body, and did not hesitate then to avow himself a Disunionist, said—in the same Convention, "It is nothing produced by Mr. LINCOLN'S election or the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave law. *It is a matter which has been gathering head for thirty years.*"

The conspiracy thus exposed by JACKSON and confessed by recent parties to it, was quickened by the growing passion for Slavery throughout the Slave States. The well-known opinions of the Fathers—the declared convictions of all who were most eminent at the foundation of the Government, and the example of WASHINGTON, were all discarded, and it was recklessly avowed that Slavery is a divine institution—the highest type of civilization—a blessing to master and slave alike—and the very key-stone of our national arch. A generation has grown up with this teaching; so that it is now ready to say with Satan,

Evil be thou my good; by thee, at least,
Divided empire with Heaven's King I hold,
As man ere long and this new world shall know.

It is natural that a people thus trained should listen to the voice of Conspiracy. Slavery itself is a constant conspiracy, and its supporters, whether in the Slave States or elsewhere, easily become indifferent to all rights and principles by which it may be constrained.

But this rage for Slavery was itself quickened by two influences, which have shown themselves since the formation of our Union;—one economical and the other political. The first was found in the unexpected importance of the cotton crop, which, through the labor of slaves and the genius of a New-England inventor, has passed into an extraordinary element of wealth and of imagined strength, so that we have all been summoned to do homage to Cotton as King. The second of these influences was found in the temptations of political power—than which no influence is more potent—for it became obvious that this power could be assured to Slavery only through the permanent preponderance of its representatives in the Senate; so that the continued control of all offices and honors was made to depend upon the extension of Slavery. Thus, through two strong appetites—one for gain and the other for power—was Slavery stimulated; but the conspiracy was strong only through Slavery.

But even this conspiracy, thus supported and nurtured, would have been more wicked than strong, if it had not found perfidous aid in the very Cabinet of the President. The Secretary of the Treasury, a slave-master from Georgia—the Secretary of the Interior, a slave-master from Mississippi—the Secretary of War, the notorious FLOYD, a slave-master from Virginia—and I fear, also, the Secretary of the Navy, who was a Northern man with Southern principles—lent their active exertions. Through these eminent functionaries the treason was organized and directed, while their important posts were prostituted to its infamy. Here, again, you see the extent of the conspiracy. Never before in any country was there a similar crime, which embraced so many persons in the highest places of power, or which took within its grasp so large a theatre of human action. In anticipation of the election of Mr. LINCOLN, the Cabinet conspirators had prepared the way for the rebellion.

First.—The army of the United States was so far dispersed and exiled, that the Commander-in-Chief found it difficult, during the recent anxious Winter, to bring together a thousand troops for the defence of the National Capital, menaced by the conspirators.

Secondly.—The navy was so far dispersed or dismantled, that on the 4th of March, when the new Administration came into power, there were no ships to enforce the laws, collect the revenues, or protect the national property in the rebel ports. Out of 72 vessels of war, then counted as our navy, it appears that our whole available force at home was reduced to the steamer *Brooklyn*, carrying 25 guns, and the store-ship *Relief*, carrying 2 guns.

Thirdly—The forts on the extensive Southern coast were so far abandoned by the public force that the larger part—counting upwards of 1,200 cannons, and built at a cost of upwards of six million dollars—became at once an easy prey to the rebels.

Fourthly—National arms were transferred from Northern to Southern arsenals, so as to disarm the Free States and to equip the Slave States. This was done on a large scale. Upwards of 115,000 arms of the latest and most improved pattern were transferred from the Springfield and Watervliet arsenals to different arsenals in the Slave States, where they have been seized by the rebels. And a quarter of a million percussion muskets were sold to various Slave States at $2 50 a musket, when they were worth, it is said, on an average $12. Large quantities of cannon, mortars, powder, ball and shell received the same direction.

Fifthly—The National Treasury, which so recently had been prosperous beyond example, was disorganized and plundered even to the verge of bankruptcy. Upwards of six millions are supposed to have been stolen, and much of this treasure doubtless went to help the work of rebellion.

Thus, even before its outbreak, the conspiracy contrived to degrade and despoil the Government, so as to secure a free course for the projected rebellion. The story seems incredible. But it was not enough to disperse the army—to disperse the navy—to abandon forts—to disarm the Free States and to rob the Treasury. The President of the United States, solemnly sworn to execute the laws, was won into a system of inactivity amounting to a practical abdication of his important trust. He saw treason plotting to stab at the heart of his country; he saw conspiracy daily, hourly, putting on the harness of rebellion—but, though warned by the watchful Commander-in-Chief, he did nothing to arrest it, standing always,

—— like a painted Jove,
With idle thunder in his lifted hand.

Aye, more; instead of those instant lightnings smiting and blasting in their fiery crash which he should have hurled at the criminals, he nodded sympathy and acquiescence. No page of history is more melancholy—because nowhere do we find a ruler who so completely abandoned his country; not CHARLES I. in his tyranny, not LOUIS XVI. in his weakness. Mr. BUCHANAN had been advanced to power by slave-masters, who knew well that he could be used for Slavery. The slaveholding conspirators were encouraged to sit in his cabinet, where they doubly betrayed their country, first by evil counsels and then by disclosing what passed to their distant slaveholding confederates. The sudden act of Maj. ANDERSON, in removing from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, and the sympathetic response of an aroused people compelled a change of policy, and the rebellion received its first check. It was decided at last after a painful struggle that Fort Sumter should be maintained. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of that decision, which, I believe, was due mainly to an eminent Democrat—Gen. CASS. This at least is true: it saved the National Capital.

Meanwhile the conspiracy increased in activity—mastering State after State, gathering its forces and building its batteries. The time had come for the tragedy to begin. "At Nottingham," says the great English historian, speaking of King CHARLES I., "he erected his royal standard, the open signal of discord and civil war throughout the kingdom." The same open signal now came from Charleston when the conspirators ran up the rattlesnake flag and directed their wicked cannonade upon the small, half-famished garrison of Sumter.

Were all this done in the name of revolution, or by virtue of any revolutionary principle, it would assume a familiar character. But this is not the case. It is all done under the pretence of constitutional right. The forms of the Constitution are seized by the conspirators—as they have already seized everything else—and wrested to the purposes of treason. It is audaciously declared that under the existing Constitution, each State in the exercise of its own discretion, may withdraw from the Union; and this asserted right of secession is invoked as the cover for a rebellion begun in a conspiracy. The election of Mr. LINCOLN is made the *occasion* for the exercise of this pretended right. Certain opinions at the North on the subject of Slavery are made the *pretext*.

Who will not deny that this election can be a just *occasion*?

Who will not condemn the *pretext*?

But both occasion and pretext are determined by Slavery, and thus testify to the part it has constantly performed.

And the pretended right of secession is not less monstrous that the pretext or the occasion; and this too testifies to Slavery. It belongs to that brood of assumptions and perversions, of which Slavery is the prolific parent. Wherever Slavery prevails this pretended right is recognized, and generally with an intensity proportioned to the prevalence of Slavery; as, for instance in South Carolina and Mississippi, more intensely than in Tennessee and Kentucky. It may be considered a fixed part of the slaveholding system. A pretended right to set aside the Constitution to the extent of breaking up the Government, is the natural companion of the pretended right to set aside human nature to the extent of making merchandise of men. They form a well-matched couple, and travel well together,—destined to perish together. If we do not overflow towards the first, with the same indignation which we feel for the latter, it is because its absurdity awakens our contempt. An English poet of the last century exclaims in mocking verses:

Crowned be the man with lasting praise,
Who first contrived the pin,
To loose mad horses from the chain
And save the works within.

But this is the impossible contrivance which has been attempted, Nothing is clearer than that this pretension, if acknowledged, leaves to every State the right to play at will "the mad horse," but with very little chance of saving anything. It takes from the Government not merely its unity, but even the possibility of continued existence, and reduces it to the shadow of a name or at best a mere tenancy at will—an unsubstantial form, liable to be decomposed at the touch of a single State. Of course such an anarchical pretension—so instinct with all the lawlessness of Slavery—must be encountered peremptorily. It is not enough to declare our dissent from it. We must see that our conduct is such as not to give it any recognition or foothold.

But instead of scouting this pretension, and utterly spurning it from the Government, new concessions to Slavery were gravely propounded as the means of pacification—like a new sacrifice offered to an obscene divinity. It was argued that in this way the Border States at least might be preserved to the Union, and some of the Cotton States, perhaps, be won back to their duty; in other words that in consideration of such concessions, these States would consent to waive the present exercise of the pretended right of secession. Against all such propositions—without considering their character—there was on the threshold one obvious and imperative objection. It was clear that the very bargain or understanding, whether express or implied, was a recognition of this pretended right, and that a State yielding only to this appeal, and detained through concessions, practically asserts this claim, and holds it for future exercise, *tanquam gladium in vagina*. Thus a concession, called small, becomes infinite, for it concedes the pretended right of secession, and makes the permanence of the National Government impossible. Amidst all the grave responsibilities of the hour, it belongs to us to take care that the life of the Republic is sacredly preserved. But this would be sacrificed at once, did we submit its existence to the conditions sought to be imposed.

But, looking at the concessions proposed, I have always found them utterly unreasonable and indefensible. I should not expose them now, if they did not constantly testify to the Origin and Main-spring of this Rebellion. Slavery was always the single subject-matter, and nothing else. Slavery was not only an integral part of every concession, but the single integer. The single idea was to give some new security—in some form—to Slavery. That brilliant statesman, Mr. CANNING, in one of those eloquent speeches, which charm so much by the style, said that he was "tired of being a security-grinder," but his experience was not comparable to ours. "Security-grinding," in the name of Slavery, has been for years the way in which we have encountered this Conspiracy.

The propositions at the last Congress began with the President's Message, which in itself was one long concession. You do not forget his sympathetic portraiture of the disaffection throughout the Slave States, or his testimony to the cause. Notoriously and shamefully his heart was with the conspirators, and he knew, intimately, the main-spring of their conduct. He proposed nothing short of a general surrender to Slavery, and thus did he proclaim Slavery as the head and front—the very *causa causans*—of the whole crime.

You have not forgotten the Peace Conference—as it was delusively styled—convened at Washington on the summons of Virginia, with JOHN TYLER in the Chair, where New-York, as well as Massachusetts, was represented by some of her ablest and most honored citizens. The sessions were with closed doors, but it is now known that throughout the proceedings, lasting for weeks, nothing was discussed but Slavery. And the propositions finally adopted by the Convention were confined to Slavery. Forbearing all details, it will be enough to say that they undertook to give to Slavery positive protection in the Constitution, with new sanction and immunity, making it, notwithstanding the determination of our Fathers, *national* instead of *sectional*, and even more than this, making it one of the essential and permanent parts of our Republican system. But Slavery is sometimes as deceptive as at other times it is bold; and these propositions were still further offensive from their studied uncertainty, amounting to positive duplicity. At a moment when frankness was needed above all things, we were treated to phrases pregnant with doubts and controversies, and were gravely asked, in the name of Slavery, to embody them in the Constitution.

There was another string of propositions much discussed during the last Winter, which bore the name of the venerable Senator from whom they came—Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky. These also related to Slavery and nothing else. They were more obnoxious even than those from the Peace Conference. And yet there were petitioners from the North—and even from Massachusetts—who prayed for this great surrender to Slavery. Considering the character of these propositions—that they sought to change the Constitution in a manner revolting to the moral sense; to foist into the Constitution the idea of property in man; to protect Slavery in all present territory south of 36° 30′ and to carry it into all territory hereafter acquired south of that line, and thus to make our beautiful Stars and Stripes in their Southern march the flag of Slavery; considering that they further sought to give new constitutional securities to Slavery in the national capital and in other places within the exclusive Federal jurisdiction; that they sought to give new constitutional securities to the transit of slaves from State to State, opening the way to a roll-call of slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill or the gates of Faneuil Hall; and that they also sought the disfranchisement of more than 10,000 of my fellow-citizens in Massachusetts, whose rights are fixed by the Constitution of that Commonwealth, drawn by JOHN ADAMS; considering these things, I felt at the time, and I still feel that the best apology of these petitioners was that they were ignorant of the true character of these propositions, and that in signing the petition they knew not what they did. But even in their ignorance they testified to Slavery, while the propositions were the familiar voice of Slavery crying, "Give, give."

There was another single proposition which came from still another quarter, but like all the others, it related exclusively to Slavery. It was to insert in the text of the Constitution a stipulation against any future amendment by which Congress might be authorized to interfere with Slavery in the States. If you read this proposition you will find it crude and ill-shaped—a jargon of bad grammar—a jumble and hodge-podge of words—calculated to harmonize poorly with the accurate text of our Constitution. But even if tolerable in form, it was obnoxious, like the rest, as a fresh stipulation in favor of Slavery. Sufficient, surely, in this respect, is the actual Constitution. Beyond this I cannot—I will not go. What WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN and JAY would not insert we cannot err in rejecting.

I do not dwell on other propositions; because they attracted less attention; and yet among these was one to overturn the glorious safeguards of Freedom set up in the Free States, known as the Personal Liberty Laws. Here again was Slavery—with a vengeance. But there is one remark which I desire to make with regard to all these propositions. It was sometimes said that the concessions they offered to Slavery were "small." What a mistake is this! No concession to Slavery can be "small." Freedom is priceless, and in this simple rule alike of morals and jurisprudence, you will find the just measure of any concession how small soever, by which Freedom is sacrificed. Tell me not that it concerns a few only. I do not forget the saying of Antiquity, that the best Government is where an injury to a single individidual is resented as an injury to the whole State; nor do I forget that memorable instance of our own recent history, where, in a distant sea, the thunders of our Navy with all the hazards of war were aroused to protect the liberty of a solitary person who claimed the rights of an American citizen. By such examples let me be guided rather than by the suggestion that Human Freedom, whether in many or in few, is of so little value that it may be put in the market to appease a traitorous conspiracy or to soothe those who, without such concession, threaten to join the conspirators.

But the warnings of the past, like the suggestions of reason and of conscience, were all against concession. Timid counsels have always been an encouragement to sedition and rebellion. If the glove be of velvet, the hand must be of iron. An eminent master of thought, in some of his most vivid words, seems to have spoken for us. Here they are:

"To expect to tranquilize and benefit a country by gratifying its agitators, would be like the practice of the superstitions of old with their sympathetic powder and ointments; who, instead of applying medicaments to the wound, contented themselves with salving the sword which had inflicted it. Since the days of Dane-gelt downwards; nay, since the world was created, nothing but evil has resulted from concession made to intimidation."—*Whately's Essays of Bacon, Essay 15, p. 134.*

These words are most applicable to these times, when it has been so often proposed *to salve the sword of secession.*

In the same spirit spoke the most eminent statesman in English history, Mr. FOX. Here are his words:

"To humor the present disposition and temporize is a certain, absolutely certain, confirmation of the evil. No nation ever did or ever can recover from Slavery by such methods."—*Charles James Fox, Letter to Lord Holland, 18th June, 1804.*

Pardon me if I express a regret, profound and heartfelt, that the pretensions of Slavery, whether in its claim of privilege or in its doctrine of secession, were not always encountered boldly and austerely. Alas! it is ourselves that have encouraged the conspiracy and made it strong. Secession has become possible only through long-continued concession. In proposing concession we have encouraged secession, and while professing to uphold the Union we have betrayed it. It seems now beyond question that the concessionists of the North have from the beginning played into the hands of the Secessionists of the South. I do not speak in harshness or even in criticism, but simply according to my duty in unfolding historically the agencies, conscious and unconscious, which have been at work, while I hold them up as a warning for the future. They all testify to Slavery, which from the earliest days has been at the bottom of the conspiracy, and also at every stage of the efforts to arrest it. It was Slavery which fired the conspirators, and Slavery also which entered into every proposition of compromise. Secession and concession both had their root in Slavery.

And now, after this review, I am brought again to the significance of that Presidential election with which I began. The slave-masters entered into that election with Mr. BRECKINRIDGE as their candidate, and their platform claimed constitutional protection for Slavery in all Territories, whether now belonging to the Republic, or hereafter acquired. This concession was the ultimatum on which was staked their continued loyalty to the Union—as the continuance of the Slave-trade had been the original condition on which South Carolina and Georgia had entered into the Union. And the reason, though wicked, was obvious. It was because without such opportunity of expansion Slavery would be stationary, while the Free States, increasing in number, would obtain a fixed preponderance in the National Government, assuring to them the political power. Thus at that election the banner of the slave-masters had for its open device—not the Union as it is, but the extension and perpetuation of human bondage. The popular vote was against further concession, and the conspirators proceeded with their crime. The *occasion* so long sought had come. The *pretext*, foreseen by JACKSON, was the motive power.

But here mark well, that, in their whole conduct, the conspirators acted naturally under the instincts implanted by Slavery; nay, they acted logically even. *Such is Slavery, that it cannot exist unless where it owns the Government.* An injustice so plain can find protection only from a Government which is a reflection of itself. Cannibalism cannot exist except under a Government of cannibals. Idolatry cannot exist except under a Government of idolators. And Slavery cannot exist except under a Government of slave-masters. This is positive, universal truth—at Petersburg, Constantinople, Timbuctoo, or Washington. The slave-masters of our country saw that they were dislodged from the National Government, and straightway they rebelled. The Republic which they could no longer rule they determined to ruin.

But though thus audaciously wicked, they are not strong in numbers. The whole quantity of slaveowners, great and small, according to the recent census, is not more than four hundred thousand, out of whom there are not more than one hundred thousand who are interested to any considerable extent in this peculiar species of property; and yet this petty oligarchy—itself controlled by a squad still more petty—in a population of many millions, has aroused and organized this gigantic rebellion. But this success is explained by two considerations. First, the asserted value of the slaves, reaching to the enormous sum-total of two thousand millions of dollars, constitutes an overpowering property interest—one of the largest in the world; to which may be added the intensity and unity of purpose naturally belonging to the representatives of such a sum-total, stimulated by the questionable character of the property. But, secondly, it is a phenomenon attested by the history of revolutions, that all such movements—at least in their early days—are controlled by minorities. This is because a revolutionary minority once embarked has before it only the single simple path of unhesitating action. While others doubt or hold back, the minority strikes and goes forward. Audacity then counts more than numbers, and crime counts more than virtue. This phenomenon has been observed before. "Often have I reflected with awe," says COLERIDGE, "on the great and disproportionate power which an individual of no extraordinary talents or attainments may exert by merely throwing off all restraint of conscience. * * The abandonment of all *principle of right* enables the soul to choose and act upon a *principle of wrong*, and to subordinate to this one principle all the various vices of human nature." (*Coleridge's Friend*, Essay 16.) These are remarkable words. But a French writer, CONDORCET, the philosopher of the French Revolution, who sealed his principles by his death, urged this very phenomenon for practical purpose. In a pamphlet addressed to the Parliamentary Reformers of England, he sought to enlist them in a revolutionary movement, and, by way of encouragement, he boldly announces that "revolutions must always be the work of the minority—that every revolution has been the work of a minority—that the French Revolution itself was accomplished by the minority." And BRISSOT DE WARVILLE, another partaker and victim also in this great revolution, declared that it was carried by not more than twenty men. These declarations were made the subject of a debate shortly afterwards in the British Parliament, where SHERIDAN bore a brilliant part. They are most suggestive—even if they do not explain the early success of our conspirators. The future historian will record that the present rebellion—notwithstanding its protracted origin, the multitudes it has enlisted, and its extensive sweep—was at last precipitated by fewer than twenty men; Mr. EVERETT says by as few as ten. It is certain that thus far it has been the triumph of a minority; but of a minority moved, inspired, combined and aggrandized by Slavery.

And now this traitorous minority, putting aside all the lurking, slimy devices of conspiracy, steps forth in the full panoply of War. Assuming to itself all the functions of Government, it organizes States under a common head—sends ambassadors into foreign countries—levies taxes—borrows money—issues letters-of-marque—and sets armies in the field summoned from distant Georgia, Louisiana and Texas, as well as from nearer Virginia, and composed of the whole lawless population—the poor who cannot own slaves as well as the rich who own them—throughout the extensive region where, with satanic grasp, this slaveholding minority claims for itself

——ample room and verge enough
The characters of hell to trace.

Pardon the language which I employ The words of the poet do not picture too strongly the object proposed. And now these political hosts stand arrayed openly against the paternal Government to which they owed loyalty, protection and affection. Never in history did rebellion assume such a front. Call their numbers 400,000 or 200,000—what you will—they far surpass any armed forces ever before martialed in rebellion: they are among the largest ever martialed in war.

And all this is in the name of Slavery and for the sake of Slavery, and at the bidding of Slavery. The profligate favorite of the English monarch—the famous Duke of Buckingham—was not more exclusively supreme—even according to those words by which he was exposed to the judgment of his cotemporaries:

Who rules the kingdom? The King.
Who rules the King? *The Duke.*
Who rules the Duke? The Devil.

The prevailing part here attributed to the royal favorite belongs now to Slavery, which in the rebel States is a more than royal favorite.

Who rules the rebel States? The President.
Who rules the President? Slavery.
Who rules Slavery? ——

The latter question I need not answer. But all must see—and nobody can deny—that Slavery is the ruling idea of this rebellion. It is Slavery that marshals these hosts and breathes into their embattled ranks its own barbarous fire. It is Slavery which stamps its character alike upon officers and men. It is Slavery which inspires all, from the General to the trumpeter. It is Slavery which speaks in the word of command and which sounds in the morning drum-beat. It is Slavery which digs trenches and builds hostile forts. It is Slavery which pitches its white tents and stations its sentries over against the national capital. It is Slavery which sharpens the bayonet and casts the bullet; which points the cannon and scatters the shell, blazing, bursting with death. Wherever this rebellion shows itself—whatever form it takes—whatever thing it does—whatever it meditates—it is moved by Slavery; nay, it is Slavery itself, incarnate, living, acting, raging, robbing, murdering according to the essential law of its being.

But this is not all. The rebellion is not only ruled by Slavery, but owing to the peculiar condition of the Slave States, it is for the moment, according to their boast, actually reinforced by this institution. As the fields of the South are cultivated and labor generally is performed by slaves, the white freemen are at liberty to play the part of rebels. The slaves toil at home, while the masters work at rebellion, and thus by a singular fatality is this doomed race actually engaged, without taking up arms, in feeding, supporting, succoring, invigorating those who are now battling for their enslavement. Full well I know that this is an element of strength only through the indulgence of our own Government; but I speak now of things as they are, and that I may not seem to go too far, I ask your attention to the testimony of a Southern journal:

THE SLAVES AS A MILITARY ELEMENT IN THE SOUTH.—The total white population of the eleven States now comprising the Confederacy is 6,000,000, and, therefore, to fill up the ranks of the proposed army, (600,000,) about ten per cent. of the entire white population will be required. In any other country than our own such a draft could not be met, but the Southern States can furnish that number of men, and still not leave the material interests of the country in a suffering condition. Those who are incapacitated for bearing arms can oversee the plantations, and *the negroes can go on undisturbed in their usual labors.* In the North the case is different; the men who join the army of subjugation are the laborers, the producers, and the factory operatives. Nearly every man from that section, especially those from the rural districts, leaves some branch of industry to suffer during his absence. *The institution of Slavery in the South alone enables her to place in the field a force much larger in proportion to her white population than the North*, or indeed any country which is dependent entirely on free labor. The institution is a tower of strength to the South, *particularly at the present crisis*, and our enemies will be likely to find that the "moral cancer," about which their orators are so fond of prating, is really *one of the most effective weapons employed against the Union by the South.* Whatever number of men may be needed for this war, we are confident our people stand ready to furnish. We are all enlisted for the war, and there must be no holding back until the independence of the South is fully acknowledged.—*Mobile (Ala.) Advertiser.*

As the rebels have already confessed the conspiracy which led to the rebellion, so in this article do they only confess the mainspring of their strength. With triumphant vaunt, they declare Slavery to be the especial source of their belligerent power.

But Slavery may be seen not only in what it has done for the rebellion of which it is the indisputable head—the foundation and life—but also in what it has inflicted upon us. There is not a community—not a family—not an individual, man, woman or child—who does not feel its heavy, bloody hand. Why these mustering armies? Why this drum-beat in your peaceful streets? Why these gathering means of war? Why these swelling taxes? Why these unprecedented loans? Why this derangement of business? Why among us the suspension of the *habeas corpus* and the prostration of all safe-guards of freedom? Why this constant solicitude visible in all your faces? The answer is clear. Slavery is the author—the agent—the cause. The anxious hours that you pass are darkened by Slavery. The *habeas corpus* and all those safeguards of Freedom which you adore have been prostrated by Slavery. The business which you have lost has been filched by Slavery. The millions of money now amassed by patriotic offerings, are all snatched by Slavery. The taxes now wrung out of your diminished means are all consumed by Slavery. And all these gathering means of war—this drum-beat in your peaceful streets—and these mustering armies, are on account of Slavery, and nothing else. Do the poor feel constrained to forego their customary tea, or coffee, or sugar, now burdened by increased taxation? Let them pledge themselves anew against the criminal giant Tax-gatherer. Does any community mourn gallant men, who, going forth joyous and proud, beneath their country's flag, have been brought home cold and stiff, with its folds wrapped about them for a shroud? Let all who truly mourn the dead be aroused against Slavery. Does a mother drop tears for a son, in the flower of his days cut down upon the distant battle-field, which he moistens with his youthful, generous blood? Let her know that Slavery dealt the deadly blow, which took at once his life and her peace.

But I hear a voice saying that all this proceeds—not from Slavery—oh no! but from Anti-Slavery; that the Republicans who hate Slavery—that the Abolitionists—are the authors of this terrible conflagration. Surely you may well suspect the sense or loyalty of him who puts forth this irrational and utterly wicked imputation. As well say that the early Christians were the authors of the heathen enormities against which they bore their martyr testimony, and that the cross, the axe, the gridiron and boiling oil by which they suffered were a part of the Christian dispensation. But the early Christians were misrepresented and falsely charged with crime even as you are. The tyrant NERO, after setting Rome on fire and dancing at the conflagration, denounced the Christians as guilty of this wickedness. Here are the authentic words of the historian TACITUS:

"So for the quieting of this rumor, NERO judicially charged with the crime, and punished with most studied severity, that class, hated for their general wickedness, whom the vulgar call Christians. The originator of that name was one Christ, who, in the reign of TIBERIUS, suffered death by sentence of the procurator, Pontius Pilate. The baneful superstition, thereby repressed for the time, again broke out, not only over Judea, the native soil of that mischief, but in the city also, where from every side all atrocious and abominable things collect and flourish." (Annal. XV. 44.

The writer of these remarkable words was the wisest and most penetrating man of his generation, and he lived amidst the events which he describes. Perhaps in listening to him you may find an apology for those among us who heap upon cotemporaries a similar obloquy. The Abolitionists need no defence from me. It is to their praise, destined to fill an immortal page—that from the beginning they saw the true character of Slavery, and warned their country against its threatening domination. Through them the fires of Liberty have been kept alive in the United States—as HUME is constrained to confess that these same fires were kept alive in England by the Puritans, whom this great historian never praised if he could help it. And yet they are charged with this rebellion. Can this be serious? Even at the beginning of the Republic the seeds of the conspiracy were planted, and in 1820, and then, again, in 1830, it showed itself—while nearly thirty years ago JACKSON denounced it, and one of its leading spirits has recently boasted that it has been gathering head for this full time, thus—not only in its distant embryo, but in its well-attested development—antedating those Abolitionists whose prophetic patriotism is now made the apology for the crime. As well—where the prudent passenger has warned the ship's crew of the fatal lee shore—arraign him for the wreck which has engulfed all; as well cry out that the philosopher who foresees the storm is responsible for the desolation that ensues, or that the astronomer, who calculates the eclipse, is the author of the darkness which covers the earth.

And now, before closing, the way is prepared for me to open to you briefly the present situation and its duties. You have seen Slavery even before the Federal Union, not only a disturbing influence, but an actual bar to Union except on condition of surrender to its immoral behests. You have seen Slavery at all times militant whenever any proposition was brought forward with regard to it, and more than once threatening a dissolution of the Union. You have seen Slavery for many years the animating principle of a conspiracy against the Union, while it matured its flagitious plans and obtained the mastery of Cabinet and President. And when the conspiracy had wickedly ripened, you have seen that it was only by concessions to Slavery, that it was encountered, as by similar concessions it had from the beginning been encouraged. You now see rebellion everywhere throughout the Slave States elevating its bloody crest and threatening the existence of the National Government, and all in the name of Slavery, while it proposes to establish a new Government whose corner-stone shall be Slavery.

Against this rebellion we wage war. It is our determination, as it is our duty, to crush it; and this will be done. The region now contested by the rebels belongs to the United States by every tie of Government and of right. Some of it has been bought by our money, while all of it—with its rivers, harbors and extensive coast—has become essential to our business in peace and to our defence in war. Union is a geographical, economical, commercial, political, military, and if I may so say, even a fluvial necessity. Without Union, peace on this continent is impossible; but life without peace is impossible also.

Only by crushing this rebellion can Union and peace be restored. Let this be seen in its reality, and who can hesitate? If this were done instantly, without further contest, then, besides all the countless advantages of every kind obtained by such restoration, two especial goods will be accomplished—one political, and the other moral as well as political First, the pretended right of secession, with the whole pestilent extravagance of State sovereignty, which has supplied the machinery for this rebellion, and afforded a delusive cover for treason, will be trampled out, never again to disturb the majestic unity of the Republic. And, secondly, the unrighteous attempt to organize a new Confederacy solely for the sake of Slavery and with Slavery as its corner-stone, will be overthrown. These two pretensions, one so shocking to our reason and the other so shocking to our moral nature, will disappear forever. And with their disappearance will commence a new epoch, the beginning of a grander period. But, if by any accident the rebellion should prevail, then just in proportion to its triumph, whether through concession on our part, or through successful force on the other part, will the Union be impaired and Peace be impossible. Therefore, in the name of the Union, and for the sake of Peace are you summoned to the work.

But how shall the rebellion be crushed? That is the question. Men, money, munitions of war, a well-supplied commissariat, means of transportation—all these you have in abundance—in some

complain. They challenge our armies to enter upon their *territory* in the free exercise of all the powers of war—according to which, as you well know, all private interests are subordinated to the public safety, which for the time becomes the supreme law above all other laws and above the Constitution itself. If everywhere under the flag of the Union,—in its triumphant march,—Freedom is substituted for Slavery, this outrageous rebellion will not be the first instance in history where God has turned the wickedness of man into a blessing; nor will the example of Sampson stand alone when he gathered honey out of the carcass of the dead and rotten lion.

Pardon me if I speak only in hints, and do not stop to argue or explain. Not now, at the close of an address, devoted to the rebellion in its origin and main-spring, can I enter upon this great question of military duty in its details. There is another place where this discussion will be open to me. It is enough now if I indicate the simple principle which will be the natural guide of all who are really in earnest—of all whose desire to save their country is stronger than their desire to save Slavery. You will strike where the blow will be most felt; nor will you miss the precious opportunity. The enemy is before you; nay, he has come out in ostentatious challenge, and his name is Slavery. You can vindicate the Union only by his prostration. Slavery is the very Goliah of the rebellion, armed with a coat of mail, with a helmet of brass upon his head, greaves of brass upon his legs, a target of brass between his shoulders and with the staff of his spear like a weaver's beam. But a stone from a simple sling will make the giant fall upon his face to the earth.

Thank God! our Government is strong; but thus far all signs denote that it is not strong enough to save the Union and, at the same time, to save Slavery. One or the other must suffer; and just in proportion as you reach forth to protect Slavery, do you protect this accursed rebellion; nay, you give to it that aid and comfort which, under our Constitution, is treason itself. Perversely and pitifully do you postpone that sure period of reconciliation, not only between the two sections—not only between the men of the North and the men of the South, but, more beautiful still, between the slave and his master, without which that true tranquillity, which we all seek, cannot be permanently assured to our country. Believe it; only through such reconciliation, under the sanction of freedom, can you remove all occasion of contention hereafter; only in this way can you cut off the head of this great rebellion, and at the same time extirpate that principle of evil, which, if allowed to remain, must shoot forth in perpetual discord, if not in other rebellions; only in this way can you command that safe victory—without which this contest will be vain—which will have among its conquests indemnity for the past and security for the future—the noblest indemnity and the strongest security ever won—because founded in the redemption of a race.

Full well I know the doubts, cavils and misrepresentations to which this argument for the integrity of our Government is exposed: but I turn with confidence to the people. The heart of the people is right, and all great thoughts come from the heart. All who hate Slavery and who are true to Freedom will join instinctively in this effort, paying with person, time, talent, purse. They are the minute men of this War—always ready; and yet more ready just in proportion as the War is truly inspired. They at least are sure. It only remains that others who do not share in this animosity to Slavery—that merchants who study their ledgers—that bankers who study their discounts—and that politicians who study success—should see that only by a prompt and united effort against Slavery can this War be brought to a speedy and triumphant close, without which merchant, banker and politician will all suffer alike. Ledger, discount and political aspiration will be of small value if the War continues its lava flood, shriveling and stifling every thing but itself. Therefore, *under the spur of self-interest, if not under the necessities of self-defence*, we must act together. Humanity too joins in this appeal. Blood enough has been already shed—victims enough have been offered at the altar—even if you are willing to continue to Slavery the tribute we are now paying of more than a million of dollars a day.

Events, too, under Providence, will be our masters. For the rebels there can be no true success. Every road for them leads to disaster. Defeat for them will be bad, but victory will be worse; for then will the North be inspired to a sublimer energy. The proposition of emancipation which shook ancient Athens followed close upon the disaster at Cheronœa; and the statesman who moved it, afterwards vindicated itself by saying that it proceeded not from him, but from Cheronœa. The act of Congress, punishing the rebels by giving freedom to their slaves *employed against us*—familiarly known as the Confiscation act—passed the Senate on the morning after the disaster at Manassas. In the providence of God there are no accidents, and this seeming reverse thus helped the way to the greatest victory which can be won.

There is a classical story of a mighty hunter, whose life in the Book of Fate had been made to depend upon the preservation of a brand which was burning at his birth. The brand, so full of destiny, was snatched from the flames and carefully preserved by his prudent mother. Meanwhile the hunter became powerful and invulnerable to mortal weapons. But at length the mother, indignant at his cruelty to her own family, flung the brand upon the flames and the hunter died. The story of that hunter, so powerful and invulnerable to mortal weapons, is now repeated in this rebellion, and Slavery is the fatal brand. Let our Government, which has thus far preserved Slavery with maternal care, simply fling it upon the flames which itself has madly aroused, and the rebellion will die at once.

Amidst all the perils which now surround us, there is only one which I dread. It is the peril which comes from some new surrender to Slavery—some fresh recognition of its power—some present dalliance with its intolerable pretensions. Worse than any defeat, or even the flight of an army, would be such abandonment of principle. From all such peril good Lord deliver us! And there is *one way of safety* clear as sunlight—pleasant as the paths of peace. Over its broad and open gate is written simply justice. There is victory in that word. Do justice, and you will be twice blessed; for so you will subdue the rebel master, while you elevate the slave. Do justice frankly, generously, nobly, and you will find strength instead of weakness, while all seeming responsibility will disappear in obedience to God's everlasting law. Do justice, though the Heavens fall; but they will not fall. Every act of justice becomes a new pillar of the universe, or it may be a link of that

golden everlasting chain
Whose strong embrace holds Heaven, and earth, and main.

Capt. Poor and the Pursuit of the Sumter.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Nov. 24, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day I perceive a communication purporting to contain facts regarding Capt. Poor, late of the *Brooklyn*. A desire to set those facts before the public, in a proper light, is the object of this communication.

Your obedient servant, through his proper officer, was the person who brought to the knowledge of Capt. Poor the *fact* that the yacht *Gipsey* had been fitted out at New-Orleans to run the blockade. This I did while we were pursuing the yacht on the morning of June 12.

The *Sumter* was never seen from the *decks* of the *Brooklyn* before the day on which she ran the blockade, June 30.

The "bark," of which your correspondent speaks, having acted very suspiciously on the evening of June 29, we boarded her the next day, as was our practice. It being customary for the mail-boat *Empire Parish* to come down to Pilot Town every Sunday morning, nothing wrong was suspected on the Sunday in question until, while returning to the anchorage, a bark was reported as coming down the river under all sail.

Capt. POOR stopped his ship to take soundings only when compelled to do so by the dense fog.

Capt. Poor, while in chase of the Sumter, used extraordinary measures to increase the Brooklyn's speed.

Of the other facts (?) I do not know sufficient to make any comment. What I have stated is from notes made at the time.

In the many accounts which appear of the *Sumter's* escape I see no mention made of a little circumstance which possibly had much effect in determining Capt. POOR to abandon the chase, viz., that we were obliged to drop, when almost out of sight of land, one of our boats, with but two men in it, and they devoid of all provisions, &c. When this boat was picked up, on our return, it was further from shore than when dropped. What would have been said by the generous public had Capt. POOR pursued the *Sumter* at the expense of the lives of those two men?

Capt. POOR's fellow-officers are fully capable, or at least they are deemed so by the Government, of ascertaining, from the vast amount of evidence brought before them pro and con, whether that officer conducted himself properly in abandoning the chase of the *Sumter*, and until they render their verdict, would it not be well for the public to withhold theirs?

Hoping you will give this a place in your valuable paper, I am, respectfully, &c., E. C. G.

FROM GEN. STONE'S DIVISION.

Thanksgiving with the Troops—Great Doings in the Fifteenth and Nineteenth Massachusetts—Speech of Gen. Stone—First Copy of Gen. Gorman's Report—Forward Movement—Brigade Drill.

From Our Special Correspondent.

POOLESVILLE, Friday, Nov. 22, 1861.

There are few things in this world more enjoyable to a New-Englander than a Thanksgiving Dinner. The dinner itself is supposed to be good, but in its comfort-giving it is but the exponent of the thousand and one causes for gratitude with which the time past has been filled, and which, both in secret and in public, call for and receive from the hard-fisted sons of the East heartfelt and lip-spoken appreciation. A Thanksgiving Dinner should properly be eaten at home—elsewise it is bereft of many a pleasure and of many a desirable presence. But in times of war "some must fight while others pray," and if those who are surrounding the camp-fire rather than that which blazes cheerfully on their hearthstone can be thankful, and can approximate to the delights of home, it is a most blessed circumstance. I don't know how many troops New-England has in the field at this time, but if the doings and eatings, the sayings and drinkings of her hardy sons in this division may be taken as a sample of them all, it is fair to presume that for the next six months not a turkey, not a chicken, not a goose, or even a lame duck, will be seen south of Philadelphia or west of Baltimore.

Gen. STONE and Gen. BANKS are Massachusetts men, and right noble sons, too, of that gallant State, and on yesterday, which was the day of Thanksgiving in the East, the Commanding-General of this division gave his soldiers all proper scope for the observance of their home-customs, and the revival of their home associations. The Colonels of the Massachusetts Fifteenth and Nineteenth Regiments in particular permitted the officers and men of their command to recreate and dilate to the full extent of their thankfulness and stomachs, and as many hearts in New-York beat responsive to the throbbings of similar organizations hereabouts, I propose briefly to sketch the proceedings of the day at these two regiments.

The Fifteenth has already won a name. Early on the friendly side of the Potomac, first to cross its hostile waters, before all others in engaging the enemy, among the last to retreat, nearly half destroyed, covered with glory gained on the field of Ball's Bluff, it stands ready for the next advance. Bright and early on Thanksgiving day the necessary duties were performed, and then all formal matters not essential were dispensed with, while one and all prepared for the first and most significantly characteristic observance of the day. The regiment with ranks sadly thinned, dressed in full "regulation" appeared on the parade ground. A company was sent, preceded by the band, to the Adjutant's tent, for the colors—the flags presented by the State, and by the ladies of Worcester County—first carried modestly through the streets of Worcester, then borne fearlessly on the battle-ground near Leesburgh, whence, riddled by ball and torn by bullet, they were carried in safety to their regimental resting-place. *Pro forma*, the colors were brought to the front of the line, where they were saluted with military coolness, but with reverence and love, and then given in charge of the regiment whose name they bear. After sundry movements with the arms, up and down, in and about; turn this way and turn the other way; first one foot forward, and then the other; gun here and gun there, the Colonel—the gallant DEVENS, in appearance a complete soldier, and in appearance not belied—proceeded with his welcome work. He first read the grand, though somewhat heavily Cromwellian proclamation of His Excellency, Gov. ANDREW, which was listened to with attention and interest, partly because of its peculiar style, and partly because the Colonel is a perfect master of "Webster's Speller and first-class Reader;" and when the good old legend of "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," was uttered, every hat was lifted and every voice said amen.

Passages from Scripture were then recited, a hymn to the tune of "Old Hundred" was sung, and prayers were read from the Episcopalian Prayer-book, after which letters from the prisoners at Richmond were read, and the services ended. The singing deserves especial mention. The band—which, by the way, is one of the best I ever heard, and which, morning and night, charms us with choice selections from the best works of Music's most profound scholars—accompanied what seemed to me a regiment of singing-school teachers, who burst forth with the soul-inspiring "Army Hymn" of little HOLMES, the Autocrat. The effect was electrical, but not theatrical. RICKETT's Battery, which, under command of Lieut. WOODRUFF, U. S. A., was performing the most wonderfully intricate and most intricately wonderful evolutions near by, stopped, listened, drew nearer, and finally joined in, while crowds of teamsters, orderlies and hangers on, who ignored the Colonel, the Bible and the Proclamation, pell-melled towards the line, and joined the uncovered worshipers. The rest of the day was devoted to games and turkeys, singing and turkeys, dancing and turkeys, hop-scotch and turkeys, base ball and turkeys, and turkeys and turkeys. So much for the Fifteenth Massachusetts, the banner regiment of the Upper Potomac.

At the camp of the Nineteenth Massachusetts matters were arranged and managed differently. For a week past extensive preparations for an unusual celebration of the day have been under way, and it is no more than justice to state that the entire division was filled with rumors, more or less exaggerated, concerning the grand affair of the Nineteenth. The following invitation was sent to me as the representative of the TIMES:

> The officers of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers will conclude the observance of Thanksgiving Day appointed by His Excellency the Governor, on Thursday, the 21st inst., by giving a Ball in Camp Benton, near Edwards' Ferry, to which the company of Mr. —— and ladies is respectfully solicited.
>
> The Company of Mr. —— is also requested at a dinner to be given by the officers of the regiment at 1 o'clock P. M. A. F. DEVEREUX, Lieut.-Col., Manager.
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> POOLESVILLE, CAMP BENTON, Nov. 19, 1861.

Hearing that in addition to the dinner and ball, there was to be a greased pole and vigorous attempts on the part of avaricious privates to get a five-dollar gold piece on top of it, a grand game of football and a monster concert at sundown, I mounted my pet filly *Nannie*, and started for the camp. Arrived there, I found that Baltimore had unselfishly deputed some thirty of her fairest damsels, (among them a lovely descendant of the martyr ROGERS) who were scattered promiscuously about the camp, shooting at marks, throwing and failing to catch balls, and making wild with delight the several hundred privates who for months hadn't seen a woman or a bonnet. It had been arranged that the two wings of the regiment—one under charge of Lieut.-Col. DEVEREAUX and the other under Major HOW—were to play a rousing game of football, the officers of the losing wing to pay for the wine yet to be drank at the Thanksgiving dinner. To describe so as to interest a non-professional reader a game of football, is an impossibility. Suffice it, then, to say that the poor ball wandered here and there, meeting with rebuffs on every hand and at every foot; that the right men puffed and blew, and kicked, and ran, and watched, and hurrahed, and screamed, and cheered, and oh'd and ah'd, while the left men pushed and yelled, and heeled and toed, and ran furiously here and there, attacking with apparent vigor the unoffending object of regimental persecution. After an hour's sport, or rather an hour's hard labor, one side gave in, and the other side—which was also on the point of giving in—saluted its leader with three rousing cheers, at the same time informing their opponents that if there was any other game which possibly they could play better, they would be pleased to be with them at a future occasion.

Then came the climbing of the greased pole—and I confess that I never beheld anything quite so comical in all my life. Ten athletic nervous men essayed the operation, one after another, without success. Some could get up ten feet, others twenty, others still higher, and one youth, regardless of unworn pants, succeeded in *almost* touching the coveted and glittering prize at the top, when his hold gave way, and but for the most miraculous use of his legs and feet he would have been thrown heavily to the ground. A corporal, I think, succeded in obtaining the reward, which, for so much corporal punishment, was none too great.

The dinner, however, was the first grand feature of the day. I had been forced to believe, after an accidental inspection of the late turkey roost, which was filled with countless feathers, that a somewhat extensive "spread" might be anticipated, and I was not disappointed. The guests, some eighty in all, were in good eating trim, having spent several hours upon the ground watching the men, and appetized by the chilly wind. Gen. STONE, Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Capt CHARLES STEWART, Maj. A. B. CROSBY, Division Surgeon; Col. CHAS. DEVENS, and Lieut.-Col. PALFREY, were the prominent guests, after, of course, the Baltimore ladies aforesaid. Dinners are not to be described, but eaten—this one was so disposed. After the cloth was removed, Col. HINCKS, in a pertinent and graceful speech, welcomed the friends there gathered, to the hospitalities of the Nineteenth, and, after toasting the "President," gave as a text for Gen. STONE to dilate upon—"Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN."

As the dark-eyed General rose to reply, every eye was turned pleasantly toward him, and every ear waited hopingly for his utterance. I cannot give his words, but the idea was to this effect: "The Colonel, my friends, has imposed upon me an embarrassing duty—embarrassing because he desires me to speak of my superior officer. So to do would be in direct conflict with a long standing regulation of the army, and in marked contrast with the practice of my life. We are forbidden to criticise either for censure or for praise the doings of our superiors, and while one can find naught in our gallant leader worthy of other notice than the highest commendation, it is better that on that point as on all others, I should implicitly obey my orders." After which, in language singularly felicitous, and with manner most impressive, he alluded to the good old custom of thanksgiving as it is kept at home, paying a deserved compliment to the kind of men sent from homes where such observances are attended to, and expressing the pleasure that it gave him to find the officers and men of his command, while serving with lofty patriotism the country of their birth, not unmindful of the benefical and heart-inspiring traditions and customs of their far-off homes. The General's reception was most cordial, his manner very charming, and his speech just long enough to make us all desire a little more.

Speeches were also made by Col. DEVENS, Lieut.-Col. PALFREY, Mr. MILLER, from Baltimore, and your humble servant, who was somewhat equivocally designated as "one of those indispensable *appendages* to society, who share the danger with our pickets—a New-York reporter."

The ball in the evening was a decided success. Besides the guests above specified there were Gen. GORMAN, Col. TOMPKINS, several half-and-half secesheirs from Poolesville, any quantity of pretty girls, and "buttoned boys" innumerable. Gen. GORMAN was particularly lively, and did I not know him to be a good family man of several years standing, I should imagine his courting days were yet to come. The little hours of three and four in the morning were occupied by the major part of the company in getting home, at which place, after running the gauntlet of half a dozen sentinels, and nearly impaling my horse on a picket, I arrived about 5½ o'clock. To Col. HINCKS, Lieut.-Col. DEVEREAUX, Major HOW, and Capt. MILLER, I desire to return, in behalf of the TIMES, thanks for their kindness and peculiar courtesy.

GEN. GORMAN'S REPORT OF THE AFFAIR AT EDWARDS' FERRY.

BRIGGADE HEADQUARTERS,
NEAR EDWARDS' FERRY, Oct. 26, 1861.

To Capt. Charles Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General Brigadier-Gen. Stone's Division:

SIR—I have the honor to communicate to the General commanding the division the facts and events connected with my brigade, in the advance across the Potomac, made under his order. On the 20th inst., I received orders to detach two (2) companies of the First Minnesota Regiment to cover a reconnoissance on the Virginia side of the Potomac. This order was obeyed, and they crossed, but were soon recalled. On the morning of the 21st, two (2) other companies were ordered to cross and cover the advance of a party of cavalry under Major MIX—all of which was done, the party at the same time driving in the enemy's pickets. Orders were received by me to have the Second New-York and First Minnesota Regiments of Infantry at Edwards' Ferry on Monday, the 21st inst., at daylight, or as near that hour as possible. These two (2) regiments arrived there at the time specified. I also ordered the Thirty-fourth New-York Volunteers to proceed to the same point at as early an hour as possible, from Seneca Mills, eight miles distant. They arrived with great promptness at 11 o'clock A. M. During that day and night (the 21st,) the entire brigade crossed the river, numbering about 2,250 men. Just about the time I got the first regiment across, a severe battle commenced near Conrad's Ferry, distant five or six miles. Before the brigade got over, news of a repulse of our troops at Conrad's Ferry reached the General commanding, who sent me an order in writing to "commence intrenchments immediately" on the Virginia side. With the utmost dispatch, intrenching tools were placed in the hands of the Seventh Michigan Regiment, (whose guns were almost worthless,) who did good service; and very soon rifle pits were dug and other intrenchments were begun. From the commencement of the crossing on Monday, I was ordered in command of the troops at the ferry, and in charge of the means and manner of disposing of them, as the reinforcements arrived; also of crossing them over the river.

On the arrival of Major-Gen. BANKS on the 22d, I received the same order from him. I seized all the canal-boats within two miles of the ferry, above and below, and all the flat, scow and row boats to be found, and put seven (7) canal and two (2) scow boats into the Potomac from the canal, placing them in charge of Capt. FOOTE, Quartermaster of the Second New-York S. M., who manaded the crossing with great energy, so that by Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., we had crossed 4,500—110 or more of VAN ALEN's Cavalry, and two 12-pound howitzers of RICKETT's Battery, immediately in charge of Lieuts. KIRBY and WOODRUFF. About 4 o'clock on the 22d inst., the enemy were seen advancing upon us in force. They immediately, and with great spirit and determination, attacked our outposts near the woods, adjacent to Goose Creek, to the left and in front of our lines, and about three miles from Leesburgh. They numbered over 3,000 infantry, with some cavalry in reserve. Our forces met the attack with equal firmness, and for a short time the firing was rapid, when the two pieces of artillery opened upon the enemy a well-directed fire, doing fearful execution, causing them to give way in confusion, and make a hasty return within their breatworks near Leesburgh, suffering a loss of sixty (60) killed and wounded, as ascertained from their wounded and from citizens in the vicinity. The loss in my brigade is one (1) killed and one severely wounded, both belonging to Company I, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers. On the 23d, by the General's order, I directed further intrenchments around the white house, near the enemy's works. I also had the fences, yards and lane barricaded and strengthened with logs, rails, old plows, wagons and lumber. On the night of the 23d, about 7 o'clock, the General ordered me again to proceed to the Maryland side and take charge of the crossing of artillery and more troops. On arriving, I started across four (4) more pieces of artillery. A storm of wind, which had been prevailing nearly all day, seemed to forbid the possibility of further reinforcing from this side. Provisions were getting short; the artillery on the Virginia side were short of ammunition; the wind was setting strongly from the Virginia shore; the means of transportation were heavy scows and clumsy canal boats, managed by poles—when at 8 o'clock P. M. I received notice from Maj.-Gen. BANKS that Gen. MCCLELLAN had ordered the withdrawal of the whole force from the Virginia to the Maryland side—and orders to proceed with all energy, but quietly, to make necessary arrangements on the Maryland side—and directed me to call to this work the boatmen and lumbermen of the First Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, as it was now evident that everything depended on the energy, courage and muscle of the boatmen to contend against the adverse wind-storm. This detail was made, to which was added 100 men from Col. KENTY's Maryland Regiment, 100 more from the Thirty-fourth New-York Volunteers, and 150 from the Seventh Michigan Regiment. The plan being matured, the seemingly impossible enterprise was entered upon with a spirit and energy that knew "no such word as fail," and between 9 o'clock P. M. of the 23d and 5 o'clock A. M. of the 24th, every man, horse and piece of artillery was safely withdrawn from the Virginia shore and landed on this side again without an accident or the loss of a man or horse, save the casualty of the fight. The fortitude, endurance and energy displayed by the men detailed to perform this work, deserves the highest commendation. The Minnesota lumbermen performed their part with such skill as to merit special notice.

The courage and coolness of the officers and men of my brigade, in most part, as exhibited in their crossing the river, engaging the enemy, and their orderly withdrawal across again, give reliable assurance of their efficiency. It may not be improper here to say that the result of this movement, as a reconnoissance, must prove highly beneficial to any future movement in that direction. Each order was strictly followed, and the desired result accomplished. Trusting that I have performed satisfactorily the somewhat difficult and responsible duty to which Gen. STONE and Gen. BANKS assigned me,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. A. GORMAN, Brigadier-General.

To-day, Gen. STONE had a brigade drill with the Fifteenth Massachusetts, the Tammany, and the Twentieth Massachusetts. As a dress drill, it could not pass muster, but as a first attempt of three unharnessed, unbrigaded regiments, it was a decided success. We are all eager for an advance, and no doubt ten days hence we will be far away from this. There are many confirmatory evidences of this, which I cannot properly allude to; besides, it is late, and I am very tired. It is rumored that Gen. STONE is to be made a Major-General, and sent at once with his division to active service. To this, every officer, man and *attaché* will cry heartily Amen and Amen.

REBEL FEROCITY.

The following letters, found after the battle near Pikesville, are published in the Maysville, Ky., *Eagle*:

ABINGDON, Va., Oct. 2, 1861.

MY DEAR WIFE: I have left you and our children in the land of the despot, but God grant that I may soon be able to make the Union men of Kentucky feel the edge of my knife. From this day I hold every *Union traitor* as my enemy, and from him I scorn to receive quarter, and to him I will never grant my soul in death; for they are *cowards* and villains *enough*. Brother HENRY and I arrived here without hindrance. I have had chills all the way, but I hope to live to kill 40 Yankees for every chill that I ever had. I learn that HARDEE is still in the Arkansas lines, inactive; and if this proves to be true, I will tender my resignation and go immediately to Kentucky. I hope that I will do my duty as a rebel and a freeman. Since I hate the Union men of Kentucky, I intend to begin the work of murder in earnest, and if ever I spare one of them, may hell be my portion. I want to see Union blood flow deep enough for my horse to swim in.

Your husband, JAMES BLACKBURN.

The annexed letter is from the Commander of the rebel forces:

PRESTONBURGH, Oct. 21, 1861.

HENRY M. RUST: *Dear Sir*—I am in receipt of yours of yesterday.

The army we are rallying here is intended to defend the mountains. We shall sweep the mountains of every foe before we move forward. The right mode for the men in this region to defend their homes is to come in at once and bring their guns. I received instructions from Richmond yesterday to muster in for twelve months.

Get up a force at once; a force strong enough to defend Pike County. I want a force at Pikeville immediately. I will muster them there for twelve months.

Attend to this at once; no time is to be lost. Don't rest a moment until it is done. Yours truly,
JOHN S. WILLIAMS.

The Law of Arrest on the High Seas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Was it lawful to take MASON and SLIDELL from on board the *Trent*?

The law of search is, with some comparatively unimportant exceptions, a war right, to be exercised on the high seas, in reference to certain objects, and in a certain way. The right is (1) limited in its sphere. It can be exercised to ascertain whether a vessel has a hostile or a neutral character; and if it be a neutral, whether it has contraband goods on board, or is or has been engaged in a breach of blockade. But it cannot be exercised to ascertain whether persons are harbored on the vessel who are guilty of civil or political crimes; for it is no crime for a vessel to carry such persons from place to place, any more than it is for a neutral State, or any friendly State, in peace, to give them shelter within its borders, provided no extradition treaty exists to the contrary.

Among contraband articles have been sometimes classed dispatches, troops, and vessels-of-war or transport, conveyed or forwarded for the enemy by the neutral. It is better, however, with a first-rate German authority, HEFFTER, to call these more than contraband, as almost identifying the neutral with the enemy, and therefore as involving his vessel in especial guilt. Confining ourselves to dispatches, we define them, with WILDMAN and PHILLEMORE, (after Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, we suppose,) "to be official communications, of official persons on public affairs." Thus any instructions of a Government, or of a set of persons exercising *de facto* the functions of a Government, any power communicated by such a body, even of the most general nature, would deserve to be called, so far as we can see, by this name.

But is the conveyance of all hostile dispatches by a neutral, a guilty act? We answer no. But here we come to a difference of judgment between writers who, with the English, on the whole, are strenuous for belligerent rights on the sea, and those who, like many of the continental writers, are earnest for the rights of neutrals. The English, as far as we are informed, following the decisions of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, hold that dispatches from a colonial officer of an enemy to the Home Government, or the reverse, and those from the Home Government to its Ambassadors abroad, are hostile dispatches, but not those from an Ambassador abroad to the Home Government of the enemy, found on a neutral vessel; for he is abroad, at a foreign court, for the purpose of keeping up amity between his Government and that of the neutral, which is entirely lawful. On the other hand, papers of a hostile character will not be protected by being received from a *neutral* Ambassador in a foreign country. These, and other particulars may be found in WILDMAN, (II, 234,) and other English authors. WHEATON and ORTOLAN substantially agree with them.

The extremists in favor of neutral rights are represented by the French writer, L. B. HAUTEFEUILLE, "on the rights and duties of neutral nations." (Second ed., Paris, 1858.) This author has the following view: Dispatches may be classed according to the port of departure and that of arrival, as those sent from one neutral port to another, from a neutral to a hostile, and from a hostile to a neutral, and, fourthly, from one hostile to another hostile port. The three first are innocent. The fourth is also innocent, if the captain receives dispatches, like any other matter, from the postmaster; but if his ship is chartered for the purpose of carrying hostile dispatches, it is a guilty transaction. We apprehend that this doctrine is very much confined to its author, and at all events, as between us and the English, we shall naturally follow the English doctrine.

The eminent German writer already named, HEFFTER, contents himself with saying, in a general way, that "voluntary forwarding of dispatches to or for a belligerent by a neutral subject," is a guilty business, which, in some respects, goes further than WHEATON and the English.

Here we may add that it seems to be of no importance whether the dispatches be sent directly from a hostile country, or sent first to some neutral port, and thence taken to their place of destination. If a vessel on the high seas is suspected to be carrying them, it may be boarded. The search must be conducted with civility and with as little detention as possible. Some nations have treaties minutely specifying the mode of search. But if the searching officer should neglect rules in whole or in part, it would not vitiate the capture—it would only furnish ground of complaint to the neutral Government. Evidence being found that dispatches are on board, the vessel is liable to confiscation, and only cogent proof on the part of the captain that he was ignorant of their nature can save his vessel. Nay, the English authorities go further than this.

We are now prepared to judge of the case of the two captured Commissioners. If they *were* such, and *it was known*, it was known also that they must have public documents certifying to the fact. The captain, then, was guilty, and his carrying the mail, and starting from Cuba with them on board, has nothing to do with the question. So, too, if Capt. WILKES found them on board, he had a right to presume that they were in some sense bearers of dispatches, because their functions were a matter of common notoriety. And if he found evidence that the vessel was guilty, he had a right to carry her into one of our ports to be tried. When in the port, MASON and SLIDELL might be taken out, as the vessel was now within our jurisdiction.

Did, now, the moderation of Capt. WILKES, in allowing the vessel to go on its way, involve an illegality? An informality was certainly committed, but was it one which could be complained of by the captain of the *Trent*, or by his Government? We think that good sense here requires us to say that his summary way of proceeding for the advantage of all concerned ought not to give an illegal quality to his seizure of these persons.

This is the only way in which we can justify this transaction on the principles of international law. A traitor, like a murderer, and so, too, an ambassador, or one intending to be such, is safe on a neutral vessel on the high seas. Only the conveyance of persons in the military service of a State would subject a neutral vessel to harm; all other *persons* are safe.

Several cases have been adduced in the newspapers of proceedings which looked parallel with the present case, but they do not bear examination. 1. Mr. LAURENS was captured on board a *hostile* vessel, it being a mistake which none of the earlier historians commit, so far as we know, that he was on a Dutch vessel. 2. The case of the *Caroline* has no analogy. This was an instance of self-preservation, an extreme case, and, as we think, one in which England acted right. 3. The case of LUCIEN BONAPARTE. He was taken in Sardinian waters, by a British man-of-war, from an American merchantman, and according to one account, when that vessel had been driven by stress of weather into Cagliari. We have not in our possession all the particulars of this affair, but it will turn out, we think, that LUCIEN threw himself upon English protection voluntarily, preferring to go to England rather than to America. He was at variance with NAPOLEON at the time.

Y.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 27, 1861.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '71..Cou.	93⅛	420 Erie Railway	30¼
8,000 Ohio 5s, Reg'ly	99¼	100 do	b10 30¼
5,000 Ill. Canal Reg. 6s	90	50 do	s30 30
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	41¾	50 do	30¾
5,000 Missouri State 6s	41¾	60 do	30
15,000 do	41¾	50 Hudson River R.	36¾
2,000 Va. State 6s	47	50 do	36¾
1,000 Cal. State 7s	87¾	60 do	37
2,000 N. Y. Central 6s	92	25 do	s30 36¾
1,000 Hud. R. 3d m. b.	75	50 do	s30 37
21,000 M. C. 8% c. 1st m.		50 do	b4 37
S. F. C. bds	90	6 N. H. & H. R	136
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds	87	50 Mich. Cen. R	48¾
1,000 Galena & Chi. 1st M	98¾	200 do	s60 48¾
2,000 Chi. & Rock Isl. B.	93	50 do	b5 48¾
50 Phenix Bank	90	350 do	48¾
10 National Bank	87½	50 do	b30 48¾
10 Bank of Commerce	82	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	37¾
60 Pac. Mail S. C.	87	150 do	b30 37
50 do	b10 86¾	25 Panama Railroad	112
50 do	s30 86	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60¾
50 do	s30 86¾	13 Clev., Col. & C. R.	99
70 do	86¾	7 do	98¾
465 do	86¾	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	s10 70
325 N. Y. Cen. R.	78¾	200 do	b30 70¾
100 do	b4 78¾	100 do	70¾
550 do	78¾	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	35¾
200 do	b30 78	1350 do	33¾
250 do	s10 78	350 do	b10 33¾
100 do	s5 78	50 do	b30 33¾
55 Erie Railway Pref.	53	75 Chi. & Rock I. R.	52¾
170 do	52¾	350 do	52¾
100 Harlem Railroad	12	10 Little Miami R.	77
150 Harlem R. Pref.	30		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '71..Cou.	82½	50 N. Y. Central R.	78¾
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1862	97½	100 do	78
6,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg.	93	100 do	b30 78¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	93¼	150 do	b30 78¾
15,000 Missouri State 6s	41	50 do	78¾
3,000 do	41½	200 do	s30 78
1,000 Ohio State 6s, '60	91	50 do	s15 78¾
2,000 Kent'ky State 6s	75	500 do	b30 78½
8,000 Erie R. 5th M. B.	70	150 Erie Railway	30¾
3,000 N. Indiana 1st M.	83	100 Erie R. Pref.	s10 53
2,000 Ter H't'e & A. 2d M.	31	200 Reading Railroad	34¾
2,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	38	50 Mich. Central R.	48¾
2,000 do	37¾	50 do	49
15 Park Bank	96½	100 do	b30 49
50 Mechanics' Bank	90	50 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	18
25 Bank of Commerce	81¾	50 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	37¾
50 Pacific Mail S. Co.	86¾	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	s10 70¾
50 do	86¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	33¾
50 Hud. Riv. R.	s30 37½	100 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	s30 53¾
50 do	37¾	100 do	53¾
400 do	37⅞	10 Mill. & P. Du C. R.	19¾

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27—P. M.

The Stock market fairly recovered its *Bullish* temper this afternoon, prices advancing on the two New-York Roads, Central and Erie, ¼@½ ₱ cent. on the former, and 1¼@1½ ₱ cent. on the latter. The advance in Erie was mainly after the adjournment of the Second Board, induced, it is said, by previous large purchases at 30¼@½ by private contract. The latest sales in the Board room were at 31¼@31½ ₱ cent. The Western Roads advanced with the New-Yorks, Rock Island to 54¼; Toledo to 34½; Galena to 71½; Michigan Central to 49½, and Michigan Guaranteed to 37¼@38 ₱ cent. There was more firmness also in Hudson River, Harlem and Erie Preferred. The latter went up to 54½ ₱ cent. On the Federal Stocks there was a steady feeling at 93@93¼ ₱ cent. for the 6 ₱ Cents of 1881. Panama, after touching 112 ₱ cent., returned to yesterday's price—113¼@114 ₱ cent. The State Stocks were weak on Missouris which, for the past few days, appear to be neglected by speculation. Other descriptions are quoted steady. On the Railway mortgages, some considerable sales of Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents were pressed at 90 ₱ cent. Pacific Mail about the same as yesterday. The upward turn of the general market was mainly felt after the printed list of sales at the Second Board, though the previous business of the day had shown much steadiness of demand, against a moderate offering of Stocks. Late in the afternoon prices closed about as follows:

Central	78⅜	Michigan Central	49¼
Erie	31½	Pacific	87
Rock Island	54¼	Panama	113¾
Galena	71½	Erie Preferred	54
Toledo	34	Mich. Guaranteed	37¾

The Board of Brokers, of course, adjourned over the Thanksgiving Holiday, to meet as usual on Friday morning. Business generally is also suspended for the day.

The market for Money was easier at call than usual to-day, as lenders were ready to make two days interest over the Holiday. We also hear of some select paper, 4@6 months to run, being taken outside of Bank at 6 ₱ cent., and in at least one instance, a fraction below this rate. Exchange for Saturday's steamer has not yet taken shape. At the Sub-Treasury the disbursements are large to-day. Of other financial news the Street is quite barren. The concern in reference to our diplomatic relations with England seems to diminish the nearer we approach the time for hearing from London on the affair of the *Trent*.

The City Bank Shares were bid for as follows to-day:

America	96½	Corn Exchange	85
Phœnix	90	St. Nicholas	71
National	87	Marine	80
Seventh Ward	113	New-York County	81
American Exchange	81	Importers' & Traders'

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon—PADDY THE PIPER—THE SCHOOLMASTER—CHILDREN IN THE WOOD—HAPPY MAN. Evening—PIZARRO—THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM—THE FOUR LOVERS.

WINTER GARDEN—ALL-HALLOW EVE—THE MAGIC JOKE—BARNEY THE BARON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—THE SCAPEGOAT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Afternoon and evening—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—Morning, afternoon and evening—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES EVERY HOUR.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st.—THE ALLEGHANIANS AND SWISS BELL RINGERS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have no further intelligence from Fort Pickens this morning. A flag of truce went up to Norfolk from Fortress Monroe on Tuesday, but brought down no information whatever—the rebels showing a disinclination to communicate news. Our Washington dispatches communicate the important fact that Gen. BROWN recently received orders from the Government to open fire upon the rebels as soon as he felt sure of success.

Among other interesting items telegraphed from Washington, is the announcement that Gen. BANKS arrived at the Capital yesterday, and was for some time in consultation with Gen. McCLELLAN; and that Gen. McCLELLAN, Assistant Secretary of the Navy FOX and Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH had a protracted interview. These consultations may, or may not, be indicative of immediate important movements, in which the army and navy will act in concert. The rebels evidently anticipate some movement at the right of our lines, as they have recently been engaged in strengthening their positions in that direction.

Skirmishes with the enemy along the National lines across the Potomac, are now of frequent occurrence, and some of them of considerable severity. One in the vicinity of Hunter's Mills was reported in yesterday's TIMES, in which a party of National cavalry was ambushed by a body of rebel infantry. Another occurred on Tuesday night at Drainesville. Col. G. D. BAYARD, with seven hundred men of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, were ordered by Gen. McCALL to proceed to Drainesville and attempt the capture of a party of the enemy's pickets understood to be there. They left at 9 o'clock in the evening, and returned at noon yesterday, having killed two and wounded one of the rebels, and taken eleven prisoners. Col. BAYARD had his horse killed, and Surgeon ALEXANDER, and one of the men, were wounded.

Adjutant-Gen. HILLHOUSE has at last issued the anticipated order for the organization of an additional number of volunteers in this State. Under this order each regiment of infantry will consist of ten companies of a minimum aggregate of 83 men, or a maximum aggregate of 101 men. Each regiment of cavalry will consist of three battalions, each battalion of two squadrons, and each squadron of two companies. The companies will have a minimum aggregate of 70 men, or a maximum aggregate of 95 men. Each regiment will be accompanied by eight or twelve batteries of artillery, each battery to consist of a minimum aggregate of 80 men, or a maximum aggregate of 156 men, and the pay of the officers and men will commence immediately after they are mustered into the service of the United States. Persons applying to the Governor for permission to recruit, must present certificates that they have passed the Examining Boards. Recruits are to be forwarded to regimental depôts in squads of ten. Enlistments out of the State for New-York regiments are strictly forbidden, and agents from other States are prohibited from enlisting men within the State. In general, promotions in the direct line will be made, and, in accordance with instructions from the War Department, commissions will be withheld from all officers known to be of other than good moral character and strictly temperate habits. The army to be organized under this order will form a reserve, ready for service, whenever the Government may call for more aid.

Gen. HALLECK issues several orders through the St. Louis papers, which indicate that affairs in his Department have hitherto been rather loosely conducted. All officers are required to make, at once, the most accurate returns of the condition of their respective commands, and various irregularities are specified which can be no longer allowed.

The withdrawal of the National forces from Western Virginia has been commenced. Six Ohio and two Indiana regiments have received orders to move—a part from Cheat Mountain—probably the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-second.

Capt. MARWICK, of the brig *Castilian*, at Boston reports that, on the 21st inst., in lat. 38° 53′, lon. 72° 40′, he saw twelve sail of old whalers, the roughest-looking craft afloat, bound South, with a fair wind, and going in fine style. He spoke one of them, and was informed that they were the Rat-Hole Squadron, bound South with sealed orders.

When the *San Jacinto*, with Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL on board, stopped at Holmes' Hole, on her way to Boston, a fleet of one hundred vessels, which had been driven to take refuge there by stress of weather, paid Capt. WILKES all the honors, dipping their flags and dressing themselves in the gayest possible colors. At one time from the deck of the *San Jacinto*, one hundred and thirteen national ensigns could be seen flying. A salute of thirteen guns was fired by the Light Artillery Company of Holmes' Hole, and another salute of thirteen guns by private individuals which was acknowledged by Capt. WILKES dipping his ensign three times.

Maj. TRIMBLE, of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment, arrived in Wheeling on Saturday from Wirt County Court-house. He reports that on the 19th a number of Capt. HILL's Cavalry had a skirmish with a gang of rebels calling themselves the Moccasin Rangers. It appears that there was a corn-husking at the house of a Secessionist, about a mile from Wirt Court-house, and some of Capt. HILL's men obtained leave of absence and attended the affair, without arms. After the men had started, the balance of the company were advised that their companions were to be attacked and captured at the husking, by the Moccasin Rangers. Accordingly the company armed themselves, and proceeded as quietly as possible down to the husking. They had scarcely reached the house and formed themselves in position when the Moccasin Rangers made a charge upon the house. Capt. HILL's men fired upon the Moccasins before the latter were aware of their presence in force, killing a Lieurenant and wounding five or six others. The Rangers retreated.

According to an official report made to Gov. WASHBURNE by Adjt.-Gen. HODSDON, the whole number of troops sent from Maine, including the three months' enrollment, is 10,498; including the companies at the several forts, 10,711. Including the Twelfth, already gone, and the men already enlisted for the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth, and the batteries, the number is 15,261. The last organizations will probably be filled in about three weeks, which will raise the sum total to 16,611, independent of those enlisted in other States. Enlistments are still progressing for the regiments now in the field.

By orders from Washington, nine of the political prisoners, incarcerated at Fort Warren, were discharged from custody, on Tuesday, upon their taking the oath of allegiance. They are all from Baltimore and vicinity, and their names are as follows: S. B. Frost, John L. Bouldon, David Lucchesi, George Thompson, Robert Rowe, Charles D. French, John J. Heckart, George W. Landy and one other, whose name is not given. Of these prisoners, LANDY was a member of the Legislature. Five other prisoners, whose discharge had been ordered by Secretary SEWARD, refused to take the oath of allegiance, as follows: W. G. Harrison, Robert A. Carter, Thomas Shields, Michael J. Grady, and Geo. A. Appleton, and are retained in custody. Mr. MASON, it is said, does not exhibit the same *nonchalant* spirit which he displayed on first entering the fort. Mr. SLIDELL, on the contrary, becomes more cheerful.

A letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated St. Thomas, Oct. 29, notices the arrival at that port from Savannah of the schooner *Emily Ten Broeck*, with a cargo of rice. She cleared for Barbados under an English register, after having changed owners, the American Consul protesting against the transfer.

Our advices by the *Canada* give some additional information relative to the triple expedition against Mexico, and the overtures made to the United States Government relative to it. It appears that after the signatures to the Treaty were made, a copy of it was forwarded to Washington, and the Ministers of the contracting Powers were authorized to conclude it separately or collectively with President LINCOLN. No delay, however, is to be made in obtaining the accession of the United States to the Treaty after the forces have assembled in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz, as such delay might jeopardize the success of the expedition. The London *Daily News* publishes an editorial generally rebuking Southern sympathizers in England, and especially denouncing the writer of a strong Pro-Southern letter in the *Times*. Sir JAMES FERGUSON has published a letter emphatically denying the statement that he acted the part of a spy in this country, and affirming that he interfered on neither side. In reference to the Cotton question, an interesting fact is stated in the Calcutta *Englishman*—to wit, that the Manchester manufacturers have done nothing either to further the growth of cotton in India, or to take off the stock on hand in the up-country dépôts. The London *Times* attributes this, not only to a lingering hope in reference to the American supply, but to the fact that there is a glut of cotton goods on hand, and that the manufacturers, in curtailing operations now, are only doing what they would soon have been obliged to do.

A report has reached Halifax, by the steamer *Himalaya*, that the mail steamer *Trent*, from which the rebel Commissioners SLIDELL and MASON were taken, had reached England, and that a British frigate had immediately been dispatched to the United States. The report is simply ridiculous.

The bark *Thomas Dallet* arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday morning from Porto Cabello, with 788 bales of cotton on board.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 16th inst., and Queenstown on the 17th, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning. Her advices are two days later than those received by the *Bohemian*. The Liverpool Cotton Market was firm, and prices were unchanged. Breadstuffs were inactive, and Provisions were dull. In the Havre Cotton Market an advance of 2@3 francs is noted. There had been no change in the English funds. An improvement had taken place in the French Money Market following the appointment of M. FOULD as Minister of Finance. His conditions on taking the office had been published by a Paris correspondent, and one of them is found to be *the evacuation of Rome by the French troops*. From Italy we learn that a levy of eighty thousand men is ordered, but it was thought that not more than fifty thousand would be obtained, and that another fifty thousand would be levied in February. Italy will then have two hundred and eighty thousand effective men in the field. An address of the Neapolitans had been sent to GARIBALDI, praying him not to leave Italy. The new Russian campaign in Circassia had resulted very disastrously. Fifteen thousand troops had attacked ten thousand mountaineers, and after fighting six hours, were repulsed with very heavy losses, including a General of Division killed. Six thousand Russians are reported to have been killed and wounded. In Greece a conspiracy had been discovered to assassinate the King and his immediate followers during a *fête*. The Duke of Oporto had been proclaimed King of Portugal, but the Ministry remained unchanged. From Poland the reports are indicative of serious trouble. The military were continually insulted in the streets of Warsaw, and martial law had been set at defiance by the people. The Archbishop of Warsaw had been arrested because he refused to open the Churches.

The *Canada's* news was received in this City direct from Halifax—the first case of the kind which has occurred—through the agency of telegraph repeaters, invented by GEO. B. HICKS, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio. The wires were connected through, and at one writing the news was flashed from Halifax to this City.

The oration of Mr. SUMNER, before the Young Mens' Republican Union, at the Cooper Institute, last evening, on the origin and main-spring of the rebellion, was listened to by a large audience, and applauded to the echo. Mr. SUMNER argued that Slavery was the sole cause of the rebellion, and that the only remedy adequate to meet it is abolition. A resolution was adopted, indorsing the proclamation of Gen. FREMONT, the instructions of Secretary CAMERON to Gen. SHERMAN, and the speech of Col. COCHRANE.

A ratification meeting was held, last evening, by the German Democratic Clubs, at the Volks' Garten, in support of FERNANDO WOOD for the Mayoralty. There was a large attendance, and some display of fireworks, &c. Mr. WOOD was present, and made an address, denouncing his opponents and declaring his liberal intentions should he be reelected. Three or four German speakers also spoke in eulogy of their candidate.

The Ninth New-York Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, Col. BEARDSLEY, arrived in this City yesterday from Albany, on its way to the seat of war. It consists of three battalions, of four companies each, numbering in all about eleven hundred men. In the ranks are ministers, physicians, lawyers, merchants, in fact nearly every trade and profession is represented. The men are not at present mounted, but will be on their arrival at Washington.

A letter received by Messrs. VAN PRAAG & Co., of Boston, dated Surinam, Oct. 19, states that the United States gunboat *Iroquois* was then in port receiving coal, and would soon sail in search of the rebel steamer *Sumter*.

The United States war steamer *Iroquois* was at Paramaribo Oct. 23, cruising for the privateer *Sumter*.

Gen. ROBERT C. SCHENCK has been obliged to leave his command in Western Virginia temporarily, in order to recruit his health, which has been seriously impaired. He is now at his home in Dayton.

Gen. LANE has received assurances from Gen HUNTER that his forces shall be paid off as soon as practicable.

The friends of Gen. FREMONT, in St. Louis, have started a ten cent subscription list, to purchase him a sword.

St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, in Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon. The loss was at least $20,000.

A number of criminal cases were argued on appeal yesterday, at the General Term of the Supreme Court.

The Stock market further improved yesterday, and at the close of the day appeared to have fairly recovered from the depression at the beginning of the week. New-York Central, 78½@78⅝ ₱ cent. Money in easy supply, and prime discounts are done at lower rates.

Breadstuffs were generally cheaper on Wednesday,—Flour having declined 5c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 1c.@2c., and Corn 1c. ₱ bushel. At the reduced prices, a moderate business was transacted in Flour, and an active trade was reported in Wheat and Corn. Heavy speculative purchases were made of Oats, afloat and in store. Cotton was in pretty lively request at firmer rates. Sugars attracted more attention, as also Provisions and Common Resin—the latter closing a shade lower. The movements in other commodities were restricted. The Freight engagements were more extensive; rates essentially unchanged.

Thanksgiving Day.

The consecration of to-day to the customary annual festival of Thanksgiving—observed by sixteen other States in common with us—is a grateful evidence that amid the chaos of war the harmonies of society rest undisturbed. And it is cheerful to reflect that *this* Thanksgiving Day will not be a mere conventional observance, but brings with it that for which we may really be thankful. Yes! thank Heaven, we have this year to rejoice not only over bounteous harvests, bulging our barns with their plenty, not merely over public health and adequate prosperity—but over a sublime renovation of the moral life of the nation,—over months of such precious experience, as fills the past with fragrance and the future with beauty and faith.

A year ago we celebrated our holiday, unconscious of the impending storm. And although we all walked, those days, in the shadow of a coming Doom, and though the horizon all round muttered with far-off thunder, no man knew to what a chamber of horrors the door was soon to open. So little is it in human power to penetrate the future, even though all that has come is now clearly seen to be but the necessary working out of an inevitable consequence—a piece of God's fiery logic in the world!

We would not go back to that period of a year ago—a period now projected into history, by such a gulf are we separated from it! We look back with a shudder at it—that season of national atrophy, that death-in-life, that

"Love of a peace that was full of wrongs and shames,
Horrible, hateful, monstrous, not to be told!"

No! better War—red War—with its terrific but salutary lessons. It is worth all it has cost, for it has brought with it a new *avatar* of national Life. Who but feels that the noble human qualities evoked by the struggle—the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the devotion—are not too dearly purchased? Who but feels he has a possession forever in the memory of that haughty upspringing of the nation when its life was assailed by parricidal hands,—of that season when there was flood-tide in the spiritual energies of the People, rising up and filling all the inlets of our national being?

And yet, as we gather together this Thanksgiving Day, and share the sweet joys of family reunion, it will be impossible for us to overlook how stern is the problem which God has given us to solve. For around how many boards will there to-day be vacant chairs, once filled by manly shapes. Such the voice of their country has called to the field, and they will celebrate Thanksgiving, not under the family roof-tree, but by the camp fires under a Southern clime. There will be other absences more tragic, for War has left its terrible scars in many a family—has written its dread legend, as the lightning writes on rocks. Graves in the battle-field overgrown with mosses and flowers now hold hundreds who last year joyously celebrated Thanksgiving Day. Under the shadow of the Ozark, on the plains of Kentucky, by the Potomac's bank, or beneath the waves of ocean, they rest—the martyrs of the Republic! But, as the Governor of Massachusetts says, in the grand prose lyric he has given us in the form of a proclamation: "While our tears flow in a stream of cordial sympathy with the daughters of our people, just now bereft, by the violence of the wicked and rebellious, of the fathers and husbands and brothers and sons, whose heroic blood has made verily sacred the soil of Virginia, and, mingling with the waters of the Potomac, has made the river now and forever ours, let our souls arise to God on the wings of praise and thanksgiving, that he has again granted us the privilege of living unselfishly and dying nobly in a grand and righteous cause."

Slavery and the Rebellion.

Senator SUMNER delivered an address last evening before the Republican Union on the "Origin and Cause of the Rebellion." Slavery was its cause, and in the extinction of Slavery must be found its cure. The argument is brief,—the logic compact,—the conclusion inevitable. Extinguish the cause, if you would effect a cure,—extract the root, if you would destroy the ache,—kill the poison if you would arrest decay,—these are simple, self-evident suggestions which commend themselves to common sense and the common experience of all the world. Mr. SUMNER has a very easy task when he seeks to persuade a Northern audience that Slavery is the foe of the Union, that Slavery inspires the hearts and strengthens the arms of those who are waging war upon it, and that, if we would end the war, we must strike a death-blow at the power which gives motive and vigor to those by whom it is waged.

In this, however, as in many other matters, Mr. SUMNER deals exclusively with the *theory* of the war; its practical duties he leaves to others. He speaks as a philosopher,—not as a statesman. He lays down principles whose justice no one will question; but he passes untouched all the various questions involved in the application of those principles to the practical conduct of public affairs. *How* is Slavery to be extinguished? By act of Congress? By edict of the Executive? By proclamation of commanding generals? Shall the General Government, which has ignored the very existence of Slavery, take the lead in its abolition,—or leave it to the action of State authorities and the inevitable progress of events? These questions are beneath the consideration of a philosopher, who can attend only to general principles;—but they demand the careful attention of statesmen,—of practical politicians,—of men who are compelled to look at details and the actual working of public measures. It is very common to ridicule and scoff at expediency in public affairs; but without it there can be no such thing as government. All statesmanship involves the adoption of expedients. A mariner might as well discard all thought of winds and currents and intervening rocks and shoals, and steer by the North Star alone, as for a statesman to disregard expediency. A public man must keep the *right* in view and steer *for* it always,—but he must be content for the moment oftentimes with doing the best which the circumstances of the moment will allow.

This is preëminently the case in the present instance. We have no shadow of doubt that Slavery will receive its death-blow in the progress of this rebellion. We believe that the confiscation of slave property, together with all other property, must become one of the weapons of loyal warfare. But this is by no means decisive of the whole question.

We learn from a perfectly authentic source that a bill has already been prepared, and will soon be introduced *into the Legislature of Kentucky, confiscating the slave property of Kentucky rebels*:—and that it will undoubtedly become a law. In our judgment that is the proper quarter for such a movement to commence. It belongs to the Legislatures of loyal Slave States, rather than to Congress or the people of the North, to initiate measures for the extinction of Slavery. If Congress at the North were to take the lead, we should inevitably have a division of Northern sentiment as the first result. We should have dissension where we now have harmony. We should purchase increased intensity on the part of one portion of our community at the expense of paralysis on the part of the rest. And we should run the risk of alarming and alienating the loyalty of the border Slave States by putting a powerful weapon into the hands of their enemies, and threatening a questionable interference with their local institutions.

The real battle-ground of this rebellion is in the border Slave States. It is upon them that the burden of this war falls heaviest. It is there that families are divided,—that households are broken up,—that hearthstones are wet with fraternal blood. We may well trust their instinct as to the time and mode of dealing with the "cause and main-spring" of this great rebellion. Justice, fraternal regard, every sentiment of Union and of safety demand that we should not rudely thrust upon them issues which they are not prepared to meet. The greatest calamity which could befall the nation now, would be the adoption of a policy which should arrest the active development of loyalty in those Border States, and sweep them again into the vortex of rebellion. It seems to us clearly the duty of the Government to leave them to take the initiative in dealing with Slavery. They will take it, beyond all question, whenever they find themselves too closely pressed by the treason against which they contend;—and when they have once taken the lead in that path, the whole country may follow, without fear of division or disaster.

THE CASE OF MR. FAULKNER.—JEFFERSON DAVIS, in his message to the rebel Congress, lays special stress upon the arrest by our Government of Mr. FAULKNER, on his return from his mission to France.

We understand that this arrest was made originally by the Secretary of War, and that Mr. FAULKNER was informed that he was to be held as a hostage for the safe return of Mr. MAGRAW, who had then just been taken prisoner at Manassas, having gone within the enemy's lines to arrange for the recovery of the body of Col. CAMERON. Soon afterwards he was transferred to the custody of the State Department, and in reply to his inquiries, Mr. FAULKNER was informed by the Secretary of State that, as Virginia was in rebellion, the Administration had reason to apprehend, or to suspect, that, were he to be permitted to return home, his talents and influence would be arrayed against the National Government, and that, therefore, as a measure of precaution, it was thought proper to hold so distinguished a person as he was in restraint. We have been informed that Mr. FAULKNER has offered to give his parole that he will not go South during the war, if the Government require this as a condition of his release. Whether any reply has been made to this suggestion we are not aware.

No charge has ever been made, so far as we are aware, that Mr. FAULKNER abused the privileges or opportunities of his position abroad to aid the rebellion in any way. According to the statements of our Paris correspondent, who was in a position to be well informed on the subject, his conduct and language, both in official and unofficial intercourse, were uniformly loyal and correct: and Mr. F. himself, we believe, repels with warmth any imputation that, while holding a diplomatic position under the United States Government, he expressed himself *in any way* that was inconsistent with its obligations. Unless there are facts connected with his detention, which have not come to our knowledge, his case seems worthy the favorable consideration of the Secretary of State.

The Return of the South to Barbarism.

It is natural; when a wide difference has grown up between the ideas of a people, or of the ruling classes, and the structure of their social and political organizations, that they should seize the occasion of a great revolution in their external relations to recast their systems of government and society, that a harmony may exist between their theories and fact—between their supposed interests and welfare and the laws which are to protect and defend them. The South is now availing itself of such an occasion. Having accepted Slavery as the natural basis of society, the first step is to vest Government in the hands of the few, in which labor—which is always to be owned, and never hired by capital—is to have no participation. To labor, education and the right of suffrage is necessarily denied, because, if allowed, they would upset the government and society based upon the dogma assumed. The only end of such a system is a despotism more absolute than any yet established, as all examples of free government must be rigorously excluded from the Eastward; while the subjects of the despotism of olden times, knowing no better system, submitted quietly to the condition in which they found themselves placed.

The Convention of Virginia, which, possessing all the rights and powers vested in society, carried that State out of the Union, took the initiative in recasting the political system of the South. For this purpose it appointed a committee to determine the changes that were necessary and proper. That committee has made its report, a portion of which we give elsewhere. It decided that every community is naturally divided into two great interests, *labor and capital*—that capital belongs to the *few*, and labor to the *many*; and that capital owning labor, should be vested with the authority of legislating for it, as well as for any other interest. In this way, the two can never come into collision, nor the peace of society be threatened. The North, the report states, already presents full proof, and an awful warning, of the danger of not subjecting labor to capital. The curse of the North is free schools and universal suffrage. The former are supported by the rich to teach the poor to envy and hate them; and those agrarian doctrines which aid in dividing, by force, the wealth of the few among the many. The suffrage gives the power to carry the theories begotten by education into effect, and should be abolished, or so far restricted that the fangs can all be drawn from a restless, unprincipled and needy populace.

The report referred to has the merit, not only of perfect straightforwardness, but of irrefutable logic, reasoning from the premises assumed. Wherever Slavery exists, society must be founded in force. The knowledge of their rights, and the power to enforce them, must be taken from the enslaved and non-property holders.

We do not blame the South for the step it has taken. It could take no other after it refused to make any provision for the termination of Slavery. What chiefly concerns the North is the establishment, by its side, of a status and institutions thoroughly antagonistical to its own genius as well as that of modern society, and of those views of the progress of the race in freedom and intelligence, which it has been considered the peculiar function and privilege of the United States to realize. It is an attempt to convert a part of these States into the grossest barbarism from free society emerged, on the very ground that such barbarism is the normal state and most perfect condition of man.

The position assumed is equally antagonistic to the political systems and ideas of the Old World, which encourage free schools as the stepping stones to more complete and perfect political rights. The only value of modern civilization is in its tendency to enfranchise not only the mind, but the body; to raise the weak without depressing the strong, except so far as the latter resist the progress alike of reason and Christianity.

The principles involved in the contest with the rebellion are thus daily presenting themselves in clearer and clearer light. This is as it should be. They are consolidating the North into a perfect unity of idea and purpose. The Free School system is its brightest ornament. It is our boast that we take the meanest subject that England casts upon our shores, and give him an education, at public expense, if he chooses to receive it, that qualifies him to return and enter any University in the Kingdom. We give to every man a voice in the enactment of the laws he is to obey. In all this we only anticipate the march of all countries where the Christian Religion prevails, but the South. Shall we allow the lie to be given to all we hold dear? Will other countries encourage a revolt which is as much an insult to their civilization as to our own?

The Contest for Mayor.

Every day makes it more and more evident that the contest for Mayor lies between WOOD and OPDYKE. One of the two will be elected, and it is for those of our citizens who have the deepest stake in the issue to decide which it shall be. If they are content to give Mayor WOOD a fresh lease of power—if they are satisfied with his administration of City affairs, and the general tone and spirit of his political career, they have an undoubted right to the indulgence of that preference. But they have an opportunity to elect a better man, and, if they fail to avail themselves of it, the responsibility will rest upon their own heads.

Mr. OPDYKE is known to the whole community as one of the most respectable and trustworthy of our citizens. He has long been one of the most prominent and successful of our citizens, and has commended himself to general confidence by the fidelity and vigor which he has brought to the discharge of every public trust. He will make an excellent Executive, and should, by all means, be elected.

Eastern and Western Virginia

There are two State Conventions now in session in Virginia—one at Richmond, the other at Wheeling. We have got just an inkling of the proceedings and spirit of both. They seem to be moving in about as nearly opposite directions as it is possible for two bodies to do. The Eastern Virginia Convention is moving in the direction that everything in that part of the State has moved for the last quarter of a century—backward and down hill. The Western Virginia (or Kanawha) Convention, if we may judge by the various indications that have reached us, and by the tone of the Press in that part of the State, is pressing forward in the paths of liberty and loyalty with a swiftness as astonishing as it is pleasing.

The Richmond Rebel Convention—as will be seen by the report of the Constitution Revision Committee, which we give in another column—is discussing the question of erecting the State into some sort of an oligarchy, in which "the proper *equilibrium* shall be established between *labor and capital*," in which *the licentious system of free schools* "by which the children of the poor are educated at the expense of the rich," shall have no existence, and in which "unlimited suffrage," and various other popular rights and franchises shall be restricted in a style that will make the State Government as close a corporation as is South Carolina herself. The Wheeling Convention, which has delegates from thirty-seven counties, containing one-third of the white people of the State, and but a few thousand of its slaves, is inspired by quite another spirit—a spirit more akin to that of the American Constitution, as well as to the genius of democracy and the nineteenth century. Indeed, the assemblage of this Convention may almost be said to mark an era in the history of Virginia and of the great rebellion. It is loyal to the core, and will give decisive proof, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed, that the people of the new State (for we may now call Kanawha such) are willing to assume their part of all the burdens, to furnish their quota of soldiers, and vote their share of the supplies needed to subjugate the oligarchy, and to recement the broken fabric of the Republic.

It will set in operation, too, a line of State policy which, in a few years, will redeem and regenerate Virginia west of the Alleghanies, and raise the new State to a point of greatness, prosperity and progressive freedom which she could never attain as a political and territorial appendage to the Richmond despotism. The Eastern Convention works entirely for the interests of Slavery, and the political supremacy of the owners of slaves. The Western Convention takes a broader and more democratic view of its duties. The most influential journal west of the mountains, which speaks the sentiments of the Convention on this point, says in its issue of the day on which the body convened:

"We do not wish to be connected any longer with the miserable one-idead negro policy that has cursed us all the days of our lives thus far. That policy is always arrogant, selfish and absorbing. It hangs upon the steps of progress, and hobbles both its feet. We have had enough of it, and want to get clear of negroes. We want in a few years to become a Free State."

The two sections of Virginia are thus moving in entirely divergent lines—one toward despotism and ruin, the other to the largest freedom. The members of the one Convention are fresh, vigorous and democratic—the delegates to the other are feeble old fossils, fit only to split political hairs and maunder about issues that all the rest of the world has forgotten. It is time the unhappy old fools were awakened from their dreams by the echoes of McCLELLAN's cannon.

NEWS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Skirmish on Hilton Head Island—Port Royal Ferry Strongly Fortified by the Rebels, &c.

From passengers who have reached Baltimore from Fortress Monroe, the Baltimore *American* has received the following items of intelligence, obtained at Norfolk under a flag of truce:

There was no later news of importance from the seat of war in South Carolina, except that there had been a fight on the Island, between a portion of the Federal troops and a small body of Confederates, in which the Federals are reported to have suffered, but no particulars are given.

Beaufort had not yet been occupied, and the Confederates' position was daily being strengthened.

Port Royal Ferry has been strongly fortified by the Confederates, as also all the creeks and inlets leading into the mainland.

The city of Savannah was being strongly fortified by entrenched works around the City, as also the line of railroad connecting Charleston with Savannah.

Large numbers of troops continue to arrive at Richmond, and were being sent to Manassas. The Confederates were daily expecting an advance of the Grand Army.

GEN. CASS ON THE OVERHAULING OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

A communication in the *Free Press* of this morning, understood to have been written by Gen. CASS, not only justifies the arrest of MASON and SLIDELL, but shows that it was in strict accordance with the position of the Government upon the right-of-search question, as maintained in correspondence with the British Government in 1858.

THE FORT WARREN PRISONERS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

By orders from Washington, the following prisoners, mostly Marylanders, have been released from Fort Warren, after taking the oath of allegiance: F. B. Frost, J. L. Boudon, David Lucchesi, George Thompson, Robert Roe, Charles D. French, John J. Heckhart, Geo. W. Landin, and Leonard J. Quinlan.

Five other prisoners, whose discharge had been ordered by Secretary SEWARD, refused to take the oath of allegiance, as follows: W. G. Harrison, Robert A. Carter, Thomas Shields, George A. Appleton, and Michael J. Grady. They were all retained in custody.

First Lieut. J. R. TATNALL, of the marines, late commanding the marine guard of the *San Jacinto*, has been sent to Fort Warren. He is a son of Commodore TATNALL.

ARMS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

About thirty thousand stand of arms, a portion of the number ordered by Government to be purchased in Europe, arrived at this port on board the steamer *Fulton*. They were consigned to Collector BARNEY.

[Advertisement.]

THE MAYORALTY;

OR,

WHICH IS THE STRONGEST!

A strange deviation from wonted custom is noticeable in the Opdyke-press as refers to the augmentation in behalf of the chances of its candidate for the Mayoralty. It is a well-known fact that the New-York *Tribune* in particular has uniformly made it a main point in evidence of the cheering prospects of its candidate to parade before the public analytical estimates as to the relative strength of the various aspirants. This time the figures are wanting in the *Tribune* and most other Republican papers, and phrases, hollow, empty phrases, supply their place. But the people want to be enlightened on the interesting subject: *which of the two opponents of Fernando Wood is the stronger, Gunther or Opdyke*, for which reason a non-cotemporary of the *Tribune* and its kindred must be permitted to do it for them.

If we endeavor to ascertain the relative strength of GUNTHER and OPDYKE, our criterion has to be found in either the last Mayoralty or the late County election returns. But if we view and analyze both, the result attained will be much more reliable and convincing. At the last Mayoralty election FERNANDO WOOD received 30,125; HAVEMEYER, 26,842, and OPDYKE 21,773 votes. As to that result, the New-York *Tribune* editors, in last Saturday's issue, were reckless enough to pen the following assertion: "Two years ago the public mind of the City was in doubt as to which was the stronger opponent of WOOD—whether OPDYKE or HAVEMEYER. This doubt engendered confusion and division, and FERNANDO slipped in through the gap.

Have the *Tribune* editors reflected on the nature and bearing of this desperate assertion? Have they thought of the fact, that up to the time OPDYKE was put in the field, the Republican Party never polled more than 18,000 votes, and that therefore the defeat of WOOD *by republican votes* would have required an increase of the same in the course of one year by upwards of 12,000? The proportion between Democratic and Republican votes two years ago was nearly like four to one; HAVEMEYER'S vote fell short of that of WOOD to the tune of 3,282, OPDYKE'S vote to the tune of 8,353 votes; OPDYKE nevertheless run ahead of any preceding Republican vote by nearly 4,000—and yet these imaginative editors of the *Tribune* dare pretend, that Republican votes have been cast for HAVEMEYER! Is it not a thousand times more probable, that in consequence of that incessantly reiterated false pretence of the Republican press, a good many hard and life-long Democrats went over to WOOD out of fear to enhance the chances of the then "Black Republican," and present "shoddy Republican" candidate in case of their adherence to Havemeyer! This view of the case is not only more probable and correct, but every well-informed voice knows, that such has been the fact, and that frightened Democratic voters, choosing the lesser evil between two, contributed in electing FERNANDO WOOD.

Where then was OPDYKE in 1859? Well, he proved stronger by nearly 4,000 votes than any republican candidate preceding him, and yet run behind by respectively 5,070 and 8,352 votes of the two democratic candidates.

And where will OPDYKE be this time? *Nowhere*, we can assure you, and shall prove it to you!

Forced to surrender the point just argued, the republican Press may feel disposed to recover the lost ground by asserting that Tammany Hall, two years ago, was much stronger than at the late county or the prospective charter election, and cannot reasonably be expected to poll a vote corresponding the one cast to HAVEMEYER. We answer a subterfuge of this kind in advance.

At the last Mayor's election, 78,741 votes were polled; at the late county election 56,374, only, or 22,367 less. Of these 56,374, WATERBURY, of Tammany Hall, received 20,762, which number is not only apportionate to the 26,843 votes given to HAVEMEYER two years ago, but correspond to 28,218; in other words, WATERBURY obtained 1,375 votes more in proportion than HAVEMEYER. Does this incontrovertible arithmetic vouch for a reduction of the Tammany vote?

But, still another dodge the Republican Press might resort to, by giving out that the Republican vote has increased since the tri-partite race between WOOD, HAVEMEYER and OPDYKE. We have, therefore, to look into the merits of this dodge also, before it can be applied. In what manner did Republicanism show its face during the late election, and what was its strength in comparison with the Tammany Democracy? That's the question. Strictly speaking, the Republican Party proper did not show its face at all during the late contest, but slipped behind the Union and People's organizations, afraid that the little bit of wool left it by Shoddyism, and hanging rather loosely on their skins, would fly off in the race, and exhibit them in all their nakedness and importance. However, they risked their chances in one or another minor issue, in order to find out whether there was any life at all in their organization, and what was the result? Bruce, their candidate for Canal Commissioner, was beat by nearly 18,000 votes by the Democratic candidate for the same office. Greeleyism and Shoddyism fell out with each other on the candidate for District-Attorney, the one combining with the Union forces on LAWRENCE, the other concluding a corrupt bargain with Mozart Hall, on OAKEY HALL, and what was the result? The two, LAWRENCE and HALL, received together, 35,612 votes, that is, 5,912 votes less than they ought to have got to represent double the vote polled for WATERBURY. There was a distinct issue presented in the candidates run for Supervisors; PURDY as the Tammany, KUSTER as the Mozart, and BLUNT as the Republican candidate—the latter, besides going a begging after the votes of the various Union and People's organizations, one of which only nominated PURDY, none of which gave its support to KUSTER, yet what was the result? PURDY outrun the Republican, Union and People's candidate, BLUNT, by nearly 400 votes.

The Democratic State ticket, headed by DAVID R. FLOYD JONES, was run from the Tammany boxes only, and polled 19,400 votes. Where, in God's name, lies the strength of the Republicans, and where shall Mr. OPDYKE'S votes come from? We look into every nook and corner to hunt up votes for Mr. OPDYKE, but it is in vain. According to every feasible and tenable calculation the Republican vote proper cannot at best amount to over 15,000, and as to the Union and People's organizations, some of them are broken up, while those still in existence and worth having, have given preference to C. GODFREY GUNTHER. As, for instance, the Republicans and the People's (Syracuse) Union organization joining issue, elected the four Coroners; but alas, this undoubtedly valuable ally has unanimously indorsed C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

The same gentleman will be supported, as is natural, from his descent and popularity, by an unprecedently large German vote; he will split the Irish vote in twain between himself and FERNANDO WOOD; the National Americans can consistently vote for none other of the three candidates but him; honest Republicans will drop the shoddy candidate; the young men with whom C. GODFREY GUNTHER was associated as an active fireman for fifteen years, will all go for him; and Old Tammany will rally around him, and tender him a most enthusiastic and unique support.

Mr. WOOD will be beaten awfully, and Mr. OPDYKE crushed between the upper and nether millstone.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER will, beyond all peradventure, be our next Mayor.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, may be obtained at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing It contains:

I—THE LATEST NEWS UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS. THE BOMBARDMENT AT PENSACOLA, &c., &c.

II—A SUMMARY OF EVERYTHING THAT HAS TRANSPIRED TOUCHING THE REBELLION, both at HOME and ABROAD, since our last issue.

III—A SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS, both foreign and domestic.

IV—OUR FOREIGN CORRESPNODENCE—Letters from France and England, containing in detail all occurrences of note in Europe.

V—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE—A graphic description of the Grand Review, and inklings of what is going on at the Capital.

VI.—CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS.—The War in the West—The sailing of Gen. Butler's Expedition—The Cruise of the San Jacinto, with a report of the reception tendered Capt. Wilkes in Boston, together with other letters from different divisions of the army, giving all movements made or contemplated.

VII.—EXTRACTS FROM THE SOUTHERN PAPERS—Giving the Message of JEFF. DAVIS to his rebel Congress, the trouble in the rebel army, bridge-burning in East Tennessee, and exhibiting generally the tone of public feeling in Dixie.

VIII—LEADING ARTICLES.—The Attack on Fort Pickens—Removal of the Rebel Congress from Richmond to Nashville—The Mason and Slidell Affair—Southern South Carolina; its Social and Political Character—Confederate Bickerings—Black Flags and Last Ditches—The Gold Glut; Relief its Exportation—Rebel Ambassadors: With or Without Dispatches.

IX—EUROPEAN NEWS—The arrival of the *Etna*; the speeches of the American Minister, and the response of Lord PALMERSTON at the Lord Mayor's feast; prospects of a famine in Ireland; particulars of the Mexican expedition, and copious extracts from our foreign exchanges.

X—ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

XI—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

A Bold Stroke.—No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st. Importer's stock of Men's Furnishing Goods, at retail, at prices unheard of in this line. Gent's elegant Silk Scarfs, 50 cents; Ties, 5 cents to 50 cents; very best 25-cent, four-ply Linen Collars at 10 cents. Immense lines of Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Undershirts and Drawers, Travelling Shirts, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c. Everything marked in plain figures. Open evenings. Great chance for dealers. The goods are to be sold—that's all.

Grover & Baker's New Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 495 Broadway, bid fair from their great improvements to supersede all prior lock-stitch machines. These new machines are noiseless, rapid, extremely simple and durable.

You put your head into one of Espenscheid's Winter style of dress hats for 1861-2, and feel that it is comfortable. You look into the mirror and see that it is beautiful and becoming. You examine it and find it composed of the finest material, well made and splendidly finished. You ask the price and find it wonderfully reasonable. The simple reason of all this is, that he manufactures his hats in his own establishment, has taste, skill and experience. Give him a call at No. 118 Nassau-st., and judge for yourselves.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE.
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

MARRIED.

KLOTS—DURELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, at Calvary Church, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, Mr. JAMES R. KLOTS, of Brooklyn, E. D., to Miss EMMA, daughter of Henry Durell, Esq., of West Morrisania.

PORTER—POWERS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, by Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. M. PORTER, Esq., to Miss EMMA F. POWERS, all of this City.

ST. JOHN—SMITH.—On Monday, Sept. 9, by Rev. J. D. Rogers, Mr. CHARLES A. ST. JOHN to Miss S. LOUISA SMITH, of this City.

KENWORTHY—CHADSEY.—On Thursday, Nov. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. F. Watkins, CHARLES W. KENWORTHY to Miss EMMA T. CHADSEY, only daughter of Capt. S. G. Chadsey.

GRIFFIN—EDWARDS.—In Albany, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, by Rev. W. T. Wilson, officiating clergyman at St. Peter's Church, GEO. BUTLER GRIFFIN, Esq., of New-York, to SARA, youngest daughter of James Edwards, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

CHERRY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, ELLEN BYRON, wife of A. B. Cherry, aged 28 years, 5 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Thursday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BROWN.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 25, J. EDWIN BROWN, son of Abbie F. and the late J. Edwin Brown, of Providence, R. I., aged 30 years.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 326 West 23d-st., on Thursday morning, Nov 28, at 9 o'clock. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

NICHOLSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, FRANCIS NICHOLSON, City Surveyor, in the 53d year of his age, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and since 1820 a resident of New-York City.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Butman, No. 11 East 30th-st., on Friday, Nov. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown Cemetery, on the 11 o'clock train of Hudson River Railroad.

HAVEMEYER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 27, suddenly, GEORGE W. HAVEMEYER, of the firm of Havemeyer, Townsend & Co., of this City, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 195 West 14th-st.

PECK.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 27, JAMES S., the only surviving son of the late Henry S. Peck, aged 14 years, 8 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his uncle, George Peck, and of his brother-in-law, D. B. Miller, M. D., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 224 East 30th-st., at 2 P. M., on Friday, the 29th inst.

HOWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 27, ELIZABETH J., wife of Joseph P. Howard, and eldest daughter of W. M. Andrews, aged 26 years and 6 months.

The funeral services will take place, from her late residence, No. 83 Pineapple-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DURYEE.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 26, Mrs. NELLY, relict of the late Jacob Duryee, in the 67th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Clarkson-st., Flatbush, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CURTIS.—In Harlem, 124th-st., near 5th-av., on Monday, Nov. 25, SARAH B., widow of the late B. C. Curtis, in the 91st year of her age.

ABRAMS.—In Morrisania, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, JACOB S. ABRAMS, aged 44 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Fulton-av., Morrisania, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the depôt, in Morrisania, on the arrival of the 11 A. M. train from 26th-st., New-York.

LIVINGSTON.—In Tivoli, Dutchess County, Nov. 27, HENRY BEEKMAN LIVINGSTON, Esq., aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at Hyde-park, on the arrival of the 7 A. M. train from New-York, (about 10 o'clock,) which will stop at the station that day.

THOMAS.—At Camp Grove, Ky., on Monday, Nov. 18, CHARLES E. THOMAS, third son of Henry E. Thomas, of Philadelphia, aged 32 years. He was a member of the Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and was shot by the accidental discharge of his gun.

BRIDGE.—On Saturday, Nov. 23, at the residence of her parents, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs. ADA CURTIS BRIDGE, wife of L. K. Bridge, Esq., of New-York, and daughter of Henry B. Curtis, Esq., of Mount Vernon, Ohio, at the age of about 22 years.

"The insatiate Archer, Death, doth ever love a shining mark." Gifted with every endowment and attainment, Mrs. BRIDGE was the pride and ornament of an admiring circle of doting friends.

We knew her in childhood, when to her affectionate joyousness of nature, all above was sunshine and all below was flowers; we knew her in girlhood, when with "Heart on her lips and soul within her eyes," she made the parental home a paradise of gladness and glee; we knew her in womanhood, when, crowned with loveliness and grace, she everywhere led admiration captive. All are now gone, gone!

Removed while yet young, she was conspicuous among those beauteous

"——— Forms that pass us by
In the world's crowd, too lovely to remain,
Creatures of light we never see again."

But, the memory of her goodness and gentleness and loveliness will, nevertheless, remain to embalm the virtues that her comely life commended, and to pluck the rankling thorn of grief from the bleeding wound of bereavement.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 615.—Nov. 27, 1861.
67, 48, 55, 57, 58, 44, 34, 10, 73, 62, 2, 36, 31.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 616.—Nov. 27, 1861.
24, 48, 50, 43, 7, 59, 17, 52, 63, 4, 2, 26, 33.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE NEW-YORK SUN.
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The Committee of the Abbott Institute meeting, obtained from M. S. BEACH, Esq., an extension of the time for the redemption of the New-York *Sun* property until the 2d of December. Nearly half the amount required has been offered, partly by competent newspaper business men, who propose to devote themselves to the enterprise. Subscriptions to the balance of the stock can be made and full information obtained by addressing the undersigned at No. 222 Pearl-st., during the present week.

The public are aware that the object of this movement is to prevent the paper from falling into private hands at three-eighths of its cost and probable value; and to secure it to public and Christian interests *at the same fractional cost*, under the control of stockholders who have such interests at heart,

The opportunity to do this arises from the payment of five-eighths of the purchase money by a disinterested individual, who, from pecuniary calamity *unconnected with the business of the paper*, now finds himself unable to pay the balance, and regardless of his own sacrifices, only asks that others, with kindred views, would take up the light remnant of the burden, make money by it if they wish, do good with it, and consider *him*, when and as they may find it just and convenient.

The new proprietors will be entirely free of any claims, conditions or control from their predecessors, or on their account—the expenses of the business having been steadily paid, from first to last, and the sum due Mr. BEACH on the original purchase being the only debt in any way connected with the paper.

The present opportunity for the best friends of society to obtain permanent control of the only penny paper of the City, and for nearly thirty years the peculiar newspaper organ and instructor of the laboring classes, is unprecedented, and unlikely ever to be repeated. Its great importance is too obvious to require discussion. To secure it less than a week remains, and decision and action must be immediate. Twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars (out of $100,000) are probably yet required.

I make public these facts on my own responsibility, from personal knowledge and a sense of duty as a member of the Committee, and one intimately acquainted with the matters referred to, though without other interest than every friend of Christianity and admirer of the noblest disinterestedness must feel in such a case.

W. J. BUCK.

UNFERMENTED BREAD.

WARRANTED FREE FROM ALL HURTFUL SUBSTANCES.

The undersigned are prepared to furnish to the citizens of New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity, this very superior bread, in quantities as desired. This bread, which has become so deservedly popular both in England and this country, is highly recommended by eminent physicians and chemists for its palatableness, purity and wholesomeness. No impure substance is mingled with it, being composed purely of superfine flour, water and a little common salt. No hand touches the dough or ingredients till baked and ready for delivery.

JAMES A. REQUA,
exclusive manufacturer for the district in New-York below 14th-st. Manufactory, Lafayette-place, corner of 4th-st.

DUNCOMBE & CO.,
exclusive manufacturers for the district in New-York between 14th and 34th sts. Manufactory, No. 111 East 14th-st., corner of 3d-av.

REQUA & PLUMB,
exclusive manufacturers for Brooklyn and Kings County. Manufactory, Nos. 9 and 11 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

MME. DEMOREST'S
QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS,
With Splendid Fashion Plates, full-sized Patterns, and nearly 100 fine Engravings of new designs.
The largest, latest, best and most reliable Fashion Magazine ever issued.
Winter number now ready.

MILITARY.

CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS, No. 74 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov 26, 1861.

By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.

By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.

Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.

The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.

Officers having parts of companies recruited, will be received, and organized, on application at these headquarters.

As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity. JAMES B. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,
NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR,
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL,
Major RICHARD BUTT,

Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply. Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

Families are taken care of by the authorities.

Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.

A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.

Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

"GOVERNMENT DISPATCH."
ALL RAIL FAST FREIGHT LINE.
TO WASHINGTON VIA HARRISBURGH,
WITHOUT CHANGING CARS OR BREAKING BULK

A Special Messenger sent through with each train.
Freight received only at the depôt of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River.
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A. D. HOPE, of Hope Express Co., Sup't.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE TAMMANY REGIMENT!—Able-bodied men are wanted to fill up the Tammany Regiment, now at Poolesville, Md. Pay and Rations commence on signing the roll. Relief for the families of married men guaranteed. $100 bounty at the termination of the war, or when honorably discharged.

Apply at Tammany Hall, Headquarters of the Tammany Regiment. Capt. DAVID HOGG,
Recruiting Officer.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
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MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

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CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
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REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for fintrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:
DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.
I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord,
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

POLITICAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BELIEVING THAT the election of GEORGE OPDYKE to the office of Mayor of the City of New-York, would be the means of inaugurating a reform in the City Government, would respectfully solicit our fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, to assemble in Mass Meeting at the Merchant's Exchange, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., to ratify his nomination as a candidate for that office, and to devise means to secure his election.

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JAMES H. SACHETT,
And more than 1,500 others.

POLITICAL.

OPDYKE'S HEADQUARTERS,
NO. 618 BROADWAY.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

GERMAN UNION LEAGUE NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

NINTH WARD AROUSE!
PEOPLE'S UNION
AND
REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING
AT THE
BLEECKER BUILDING,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, 1861,
To ratify the nomination of
HON. GEORGE OPDYKE
FOR MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
The following gentlemen are among the speakers who will address the meeting:
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, Esq.,
SOLOMON L. HULL, Esq.,
ETHAN ALLEN, Esq.
The Ninth Ward Glee Club will favor the occasion with choice campaign songs.
Also, good music.
AUGUSTUS F. DOW, President.
NELSON D. THAYER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION
AND
REPUBLICAN
NOMINATIONS
FOR
SCHOOL OFFICERS
OF THE
NINTH WARD.

For Commissioner,
JACOB C. BOGERT.
For Inspector,
GEORGE F. MERKLEE.
For Trustees,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
ELLERY DENISON, M. D.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
TWENTIETH WARD.
For Mayor,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
For Councilman.
ALFRED R. BOOTH.
For School Commissioner,
SAMUEL SINCLAIR.
For School Inspector,
WILLIAM ROSS.
For School Trustees,
MATHEW McDOUGAL,
JAMES L. HASTIE.
CHARLES NETTLETON,
Chairman Executive Committee.

TRENTIETH WARD.
REPUBLICAN and PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATES.
For Mayor,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS:
For School Commissioner,
SAMUEL SINCLAIR.
For Trustees,
MATTHEW McDOUGAL,
JAMES L. H

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

John S. Cross, one of the crew of the ship *Orient*, who was indicted for an assault with a dangerous weapon upon another of the crew named Mehegary, withdrew a plea of not guilty, which he had put in, and pleading guilty, was sentenced by the Court to be imprisoned at hard labor for three months and to pay a fine of six cents.

Parties to Actions—Joint Interests should be United.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

John Bishop and another vs. *John Edmiston et al.*—In this case a demurrer was interposed to the complaint, on the ground of misjoinder. The opinion of the Court will sufficiently explain the questions involved:

LEONARD, J.—The owners of the vessel were parties united in interest, within the meaning of section 119 of the Code, and should join in the prosecution of a demand growing out of such ownership.

The plaintiffs, not having taken the requisite steps under the section above referred to, cannot make one of the part-owners of the vessel a party defendant, and court to join him as a party plaintiff with themselves.

The excuse stated in the complaint for not uniting McLauchlan (who was a part-owner) as a party plaintiff, and for making him a defendant with John and James Edmiston, was not sufficient, inasmuch as it will constitute no defence to an action brought in the names of all the part-owners against the said John and James, that they have charged the money collected by them against a demand in their favor against one of the part-owners, with consent. (7 Wendell, 326; Evenghim *vs.* Ensworth.)

McLauchlan had no interest in a legal sense against the part-owners.

If the Edmistons kept the money on account of their demands against him, or if he had converted the shares of the other owners in the money in question, he would be liable therefor to the other part-owners.

If, by his own act, McLauchlan diverted the shares of these plaintiffs in the money in question to the payment of his individual debt to Edmistons, he was liable to the plaintiffs to the same extent. There might be an interest in the question adverse to the plaintiffs; but there was no legal interest of an adverse nature that would make it necessary that McLauchlan should be made a party defendant.

Judgment must, therefore, be rendered for the defendants, John and James Edmiston, on the demurrer, unless the plaintiffs amend their complaint within twenty days (which they have leave to do,) and pay the costs of the demurrer.

Young & Ruthven for plaintiffs; J. Townsend for defendants.

Appeals in Criminal Cases—The Pickpocket Law.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

The People vs. *Sarah Williams.*—On the 11th day of June, 1861, plaintiff in error was tried in the New-York General Sessions, upon an indictment, charging her with stealing divers sums of money from the person of one Eliza Denike.

On the trial it was proven that the plaintiff in error stole seven dollars and no more, from the person of the prosecutrix. Upon the charge of the Judge below, the jury rendered a general verdict of guilty.

Counsel for plaintiff in error requested the Court to charge that the jury could only convict of petit larceny. The Court refused so to charge, and an exception was duly taken.

Counsel for plaintiff in error requested the Court to charge, that the 33d section of the act entitled "An Act in relation to Police and Courts in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1860, was unconstitutional and void. The Court refused so to charge, and an exception was duly taken, upon which the case was appealed to this Court.

Counsel for the prisoner contends that the 33rd section of the statute in question is in violation of Article III., section 16 of the Constitution of this State, which provides that "no private or local bill which may be passed by the Legislature, shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be embraced in its title."

The section is as follows:

"Whenever any larceny shall be committed in said city and county, by stealing, taking, and carrying away from the person of another, the offender may be punished as for grand larceny, although the value of the property taken shall be less than twenty-five dollars. Attempts under similar circumstances, may be punished as for attempts to commit grand larceny." This section does not come within the subject of *police*.

It was further contended that the thirty-third section of the act in question is in violation of section 6 of article 1 of the Constitution of this State, which provides that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law."

The thirty-third section of the statute in question is void, for the reason that it is inconsistent with the following section of the Revised Statutes, applicable to all parts of the State, including New-York City and County:

"Every person who shall be convicted of stealing, taking, and carrying away the personal property of another, of the value of twenty-five dollars or under, shall be adjudged guilty of petit larceny, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment." 2d R. S., 690, sec. 1, (6th ed. 3 R. S., 971, sec. 1.)

The general law relating to larceny of less than twenty-five dollars is in force or it is not. If it be in force, then that offence—although the property be taken from the person—is a misdemeanor; and the 33d section of the statute in question, making it a felony, is unconstitutional and void. If the *general* law contained in the revised statutes is not in force, then to steal twenty-five dollars or a less sum is not a criminal offence elsewhere than in the City of New-York.

Decision reserved.

Henry L. Clinton for prisoner; Nelson J. Waterbury for the people.

The People vs. *Katz.*—The plaintiff in error was indicted as a principal for arson in the first degree, in the New-York Oyer and Terminer. The indictment charged that he, on the 29th day of October, 1860, in the night time, set fire to an inhabited dwelling-house in the City of New-York.

Louis Katz, a boy then in his seventeenth year, and a nephew of the prisoner, testified that between 10 and 11 o'clock on the night of the 29th October, he, in pursuance of the instructions of the prisoner, and in his *absence*, set fire to the building in question, the lower part of which was occupied by the prisoner as a grocery-store. The upper was used as a dwelling.

All the testimony concurred in showing that the prisoner was absent at the time Louis fired the premises.

The prosecution proved that the prisoner left his store at 8 o'clock that evening, and did not return there again that night. The trial of plaintiff in error, in the New-York Oyer and Terminer, was concluded on the 17th of January, 1861, by a verdict of guilty.

The case now comes before this Court for a bill of exceptions. Counsel for the prisoner contended that the Justice of the Oyer and Terminer erred in charging the jury that, although the defendant was absent at the time of the fire, yet if he instigated the witness, Louis, to commit the offence of arson in his (defendant's) absence, he (defendant) might be convicted under this indictment, if the jury believed the witness, Louis. The case was argued, and decision reserved.

Henry L. Clinton for prisoner; Nelson J. Waterbury for the people.

The People vs. *Freund.*—This prisoner was convicted of arson, and his case was appealed on a bill of exceptions. Decision was reserved.

Henry Morrison for prisoner; Nelson J. Waterbury for the people.

The People vs. *Falconer.*—The defendant, in this case, was arrested on a charge of committing a misdemeanor for preaching in the open air. He was taken before Justice Brennan, who fined him $10. The case was now brought up on *certiorari* for review. The Court decide that the defendant had no right to preach in the open air, unless he is a regularly-ordained clergyman, but that the Judge had no discretion, inasmuch as the case was a misdemeanor which must be passed upon in the Court of Special Sessions, and not by a single Judge.

On this ground the conviction was reversed.

In Memoriam.

DEATH OF MR. EDWARD P. RUDD.

The brother of sleep, as the ancients termed death, has suddenly taken from us a young man of great energy of character, of wide and extended influence, and what is still more important in these days of private and public profligacy, a truly good, honest and Christian man. We allude to EDWARD P. RUDD, the late head of the well-known publishing house of RUDD & CARLETON. Having known Mr. R. intimately, I desire to pay a passing tribute to his memory. He was the son of Rev. Mr. RUDD, of Lyons, in this State. At the early age of 15 he entered the book-house of J. C. DERBY, at Auburn, where he remained three years. Thinking New-York offered a wider sphere for him, he came here at 18 with strong letters to A. S. BARNES & Co. With them, and with SHELDON, LAMPORT & Co., he remained until 1854. He then started for himself in Ann-street, his sole capital being his good name. EDWARD LIVERMORE, who had made quite a stir with the "Doesticks" books was attracted by his business habits, and proposed partnership. At their new store in Broadway, they soon gathered round them the rising lights in the literary world, and introduced to the public several authors who are now established favorites. While in the flush of popularity, Mr. LIVERMORE retired from business. Mr. G. W. CARLETON at that time (1857) had just returned from Europe, and finding Mr. RUDD a congenial spirit, the firm of RUDD & CARLETON was soon formed. They have pursued the even tenor of their way through the troubles that have fallen like a blight on literature, acting solely on the good old maxim of "being just and fearing not."

The circumstances of Mr. RUDD's death are peculiarly touching. While in anxious attendance on a sick wife who was suffering from typhus, he himself contracted the disease about six weeks ago. He thought he was convalescing, and being afraid of tasking his friends here, he insisted upon coming back to the city. About three weeks since we met him in Broadway. A relapse setting in, he returned to West Bloomfield, N. J., and died there last Friday at the early age of 28. Dear friends surrounded him in his last moments, but the spirit was unconscious, having remained so for a week previous to his death. At long intervals, however, there was a slight recognition, and during one of the lucid moments in the delirium of typhoid, his eye lighted up with some of the old geniality, and the family felt that for a moment he held sacred commune with them, although he spoke not. His remains were taken to Sag Harbor last Sunday. May the Great Ruler temper the grief of the widowed one, and may his many friends take a sad pleasure in the thought that EDWARD P. RUDD left behind him a good name. G. H. C. S.

Correction of a Statement Concerning Capt. McNutt.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 14th inst. a letter appears from one of your correspondents at Port Royal, S. C., in which occurs the following unjust remarks in regard to an officer of the Ordnance Department: "That the ordnance should have all been shipped by one vessel was a piece of shortsightedness on the part of Capt. MCNUTT, U. S. A., Chief of the Ordnance Corps, who has since been relieved from duty."

The present writer having been a close observer of the facts connected with the shipment of the ordnance stores for the expedition under the command of Gen. T. W. SHERMAN, can assure your readers that your correspondent is entirely in error in the statement above quoted.

In the first place the ordnance stores were not "*all* shipped by *one* vessel." They were shipped by *nine* vessels, namely: The *Atlantic*, the *Baltic*, the *Oriental*, the *Star of the South*, the *Vanderbilt*, the *Empire City*, the *Ocean Queen*, the *Ariel*, and the *Ocean Express*, and if the latter had an undue proportion, it was no fault of Capt. MCNUTT, as his plan of shipping the stores gave to each vessel of the fleet its due proportion.

His plan was to distribute the stores among the different vessels, distinguishing those of heavy from those of light draft, and in such manner that the carriages, implements and ammunition should be put upon the same vessel as the guns to which they belonged, and if this plan failed to be executed it was not his fault.

He prepared all the implements at the Arsenal on Governor's Island, and had them packed in boxes, marked with the name of the vessel by which they were to be shipped, so that the guns and implements should not be separated from each other; and the stores were turned over in this way to the Agent of the Quartermaster's Department, selected to receive them, and if they were not disposed of as intended, no blame can attach to him for the failure.

The *Ocean Express* was brought forward by the Quartermaster only a few days before the sailing of the fleet, and Capt. MCNUTT received positive instructions from Gen. T. W. SHERMAN to place on board of her all the ordnance stores which had not already been shipped, which was done accordingly, and this is the reason that so large a proportion of the ordnance stores were shipped by this vessel. It was no part of the plan of Capt MCNUTT to so ship them; on the contrary, this crowding of so many stores on board the *Ocean Express* was the direct consequence of his plans not having been executed from the first.

OBSERVER.

Secret Dispatches.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Nov. 24, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read your article on the transmission, by flag of truce, of the rebel Commissioners' *open* letters. Allow me, through your columns, to remind our Government that there is such a thing as "sympathetic ink." Besides, any colorless chemical solution that will throw down a dark precipitate, on the addition of some other chemical agent, would answer perfectly the purpose of conveying secret intelligence. Thus, words written in a solution of acetate of lead (sugar of lead) would be visible on being passed over with a solution of sulphuret of potassium. Both of these are among the commonest and cheapest of drugs, and probably togetner form the ordinary hair-dye of the shops.

Undoubtedly it was quite sufficient to put DAVIS in information of the arrest of his envoys, to transmit anything whatever from them, and, so far, the mere sending of the flag of truce was an error. But if the rebels and their correspondents among us choose to conduct a secret intercourse by letter, it is perfectly easy with the simple means just indicated.

Therefore, all such missives, when detained for examination, ought to be subjected, first, to the sight and heat of a fire, and failing, to the action of some chemical test.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 20
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 21
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 23
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 27
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Norwegian	Portland	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships *Etna* and *Saxonia*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WILLIAM HARWOOD HENNING, who left Montreal, C. E., about Nov. 4, 1861, it is supposed, in a fit of derangement. When last seen in the above place, he was dressed in blue pants and vest, black frock coat, black felt hait and patent leather boots. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts, or having any information of him whatever, will confer a great favor upon the family, and will be liberally rewarded, by addressing his brother-in-law, MATHEW R. LAWRENCE, Montreal, C. E., on the subject.

JNO. J. IS WANTED BACK FROM Bridgeport. H. O.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A WIDOW lady, of the highest respectability, is desirous of engaging a well-furnished house in an eligible location, and would receive into her family two or three adult persons as boarders. A party having a suitable house, and wishing to be relieved of the cares and expenses of housekeeping, and to remain as boarders, will find the present opportunity a most advantageous one. The rent will be satisfactorily secured, and references of the highest character will be given and required. Address ECONOMY, Box No. 171 *Times* office.

WANTED—TO LEASE OR PURCHASE IN NEW-York or within 10 miles by water communication, a factory suitable for distilling resinous substances; ground not to be less than 150 feet square, and a brick building on it of at least 20x60 feet, and 25 feet high. An iron foundry would be suitable. Address, in writing, stating price and full particulars, WM. HEYE, No. 39 Broad-st.

BROADWAY STORE WANTED, FROM 1st February next between Worth and Grand sts., West side. Address LEO, *Times* Office, stating location and terms for a lease of from one to five years.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE, NEAR THE Hudson River, 22 miles from New-York, 1 mile from the village of Irvington; a house with 10 rooms, barn, &c.; two never-failing springs, five acres of excellent land, abundance of the best fruit, of all kinds, large and small, with 150 choice grapevines, and a small patch of woodland. Price $2,250. No place in all Westchester County is more healthy, and scarcely any so cheap.

C. G. PRATT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

$50.000.—MERCHANDISE WANTED.—A stock of merchandise, say Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c., in amounts from $10,000 to $50,000, for which one-fourth cash in hand will be paid, and the balance in good property in a large and flourishing lake city at cash value, free from all incumbrances, with certified titles from the County Recorder. Owners of stocks who may desire cash at once and good solid paying property, address, in full confidence, H. N., St. Nicholas Hotel.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

THANKSGIVING
AT THE
FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
No. 155 Worth-st.

Having a large number of poor and neglected children under their care, the Trustees of this Institution hope for a liberal share of the thank-offerings of the season. Friends whose benefactions have been large in previous years, in consequence of reverses, are unable to contribute now, which creates a necessity for a more general application for assistance.

Many who cannot give large sums, will perhaps cheerfully contribute $1, which will give three hearty meals per day for fifteen days.

Five dollars will feed a child for eleven weeks.

Twenty-five dollars will furnish food for twelve children for one month.

Cast-off garments, clothing material, and provisions of all descriptions, will be gratefully received, and sent for, if requested.

Contributions may be sent directly to the House, though the Post-office, or handed to any one of the Trustees.

The House is open at all times to visitors. The children dine every day at 12 o'clock.

On Thanksgiving-Day, the children will be in the Chapel from 12 to 1½ o'clock, when they will have their dinner, after which they will again assemble in the Chapel.

President—ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, No. 45 10th-st.
Secretary—H. N. CAMP, of Camp, Brunsen & Sherry.
Treasurer—MARSHALL LEFFERTS, No. 145 Broadway.

TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK G. FOSTER, No. 13 East 15th-st.
CHARLES H. DARNEY, of Duncan Shernan & Co.]
CHARLES H. SHIPMAN, No. 15 Nassau-st.
HIRAM BARNEY, No. 111 Broadway.
CHARLES ELY, Banker, Gramercy Park House.
JOHN SLADE, No. 22 Park-place, and No. 17 Barclay-st.
B. R. BARLOW, Superintendent.

S. B. HALLIDAY, General Agent.

THANKSGIVING DONATION VISIT.—NO. 32 East 30th-st., and No. 29 East 29th-st. The friends and patrons of the Home for the Friendless are cordially invited to visit the Institution on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 28. Exercises by the children, from 3 to 5 o'clock; also, from 6½ to 8 P. M. The Institution has no endowment, but relies solely upon charitable contributions to meet its current expenses. At the present time its ordinary supplies are much diminished, while the numbers needing its aid are largely increased. Some 850 girls and boys are connected with its mission, most of whom have earned, by well-doing, their (hoped for) Thanksgiving repast. The wants of the coming Winter are expected to press heavily, and contributions, large or small, will be most thankfully received.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 26 New Bowery. In the building formerly occupied by Orville Gardiner, one block from Chatham Square, Rev. W. C. Van Meter, Superintendent, Rev. R. G. Soles, Principal, Rev. E. B. Shurter, Missionary, grateful for the unprecedented liberality which has promptly and abundantly supplied our wants and kept us free from debt, we now cordially invite all our friends to come and see how happy we and the hundreds of little ones in our family are. Thanksgiving exercises will commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. Dinner from 4 to 5½ P. M.

"IT IS NOT THE VOICE OF THEM THAT shout for mastery, neither is it the voice of them that cry for being overcome; but the noise of them that sing do I hear."—Ex. 32:18. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach from the above text this THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 o'clock, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—WESTMINSTER Church, corner 1st-place and Clinton-st., South Brooklyn. Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, Pastor, will preach a sermon appropriate to the day. Services at 11 o'clock A. M. Anthems sung by the children of the Sabbath School.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—"THE RESponsibilities of the People for the Righteous Administration of Government," will be the subject of Dr. CHEEVER'S Thanksgiving sermon on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Thanksgiving Day.—Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Subject—*Our Country—Past, Present, Future.* Seats free. Strangers and others invited.

REV. RUFUS W. CLARK WILL PREACH THIS MORNING, (Thanksgiving Day,) in the South Congregational Church corner of Court and President sts., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock. Subject: *The Unity of the American Union.*

"EMANCIPATION OUR PRESENT DUTY," Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE will preach upon the above subject THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

THE SYNAGOGUE OF THE CONGREGATION, Bnia Jeshurun, Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker, will be open for Divine service on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., when Rev. Dr. RAPHALL will deliver a discourse suitable to the occasion.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, WILL give a Thanksgiving Sermon TO-DAY, in his Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts. Subject—*Our Reasons for Thanksgiving.* Services at 10¾ A. M.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—HISTorical Society Building, 11th-st. and 2d-av. Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will preach a Thanksgiving sermon THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH, ST. John's Park, Rev. ISAAC S. KALLOCH will preach THANKSGIVING DAY, at 10½ o'clock, upon *Politics and the Pulpit.*

REV. H. C. WESTON, D. D., WILL PREACH, TO-DAY, in the Oliver-st., Baptist Church, corner of Oliver and Henry sts., a sermon appropriate to the occasion. Services to commence at 11 A. M.

THANKSGIVING AT WILLET-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES, at 10½ A. M. Also, by the Pastor, SABBATH Morning and Evening.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, 14TH-st., between 3d and 4th avs. THANKSGIVING DAY there will be Divine service in this Church at 11 A. M., with a sermon. A collection will be made for the poor.

THANKSGIVING DAY—WOOSTER-ST. SYNAGOGUE.—The Synagogue, Wooster-st., near Prince, will be open for divine service at 4½ o'clock, when a discourse will be delivered by Rev. S. M. ISAACS.

LEE-AV. CHURCH.—THANKSGIVING.—REV. JNO. MCC. HOLMES (Pastor,) will preach at 11 o'clock. Boys' meeting in the EVENING, and on every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—DIVINE SERVICE will be held TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 31st-st. Rev. Dr. HAGUE will deliver a Thanksgiving Discourse in the above Church, THIS MORNING, (Thursday,) service commencing at 11 o'clock

REV. DR. THOMPSON WILL PREACH at the Broadway Tabernacle Church on THANKSGIVING DAY, upon the *Grounds of Thanksgiving Suggested by the War.* Services at 11 A. M.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.—REV. DR. REMINGTON preaches in St. John's Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., (Prof. Mattison's,) THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 37 WEST THIRTIETH-st., a very beautiful suite of rooms on first floor, with or without private table; also, two or three rooms in other parts of the house, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen; first-class table and board; house delightfully situated between Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR two gentlemen and a gentleman and his wife, can have elegant rooms, with first-class board, (French style,) in a German family residing at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 25th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of front rooms on the second or third floor, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large front room, with pantry on second floor, to a gentleman and wife. References required. No. 64 West Warren-st.

APARTMENTS WANTED—WITH PLENTY of closet room, gas and fire, and all the modern improvements, for a family of a gentleman, wife and two children, in a private family, with plain board, but plenty of it, not to exceed $60 per month, and not above 34th-st. nor below Bond-st. Address NOTARY PUBLIC, Passport Office, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building, Room No. 3, first floor.

THE SECOND FLOOR OF A PRIVATE house, near Wall-st. Ferry, furnished or not, single or in suite, front and back rooms connecting, with plenty of closets, and every modern improvement, to let, with board, to a responsible party. Apply at No. 240 Hicks-st., near Joralemon, Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wishes a furnished room with breakfast and fire, in a small quiet family with few or no other boarders. Can give the best of references. Terms must be moderate, and must be stated in the answer. Address LEANDER, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A SUITE OF NEATLY FURNISHED rooms on the first or second floor, in a small family, with or without partial board; the house contains the modern improvements. Apply at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and daughter, in a respectable English boarding-house, not above Union-square or below 4th-st., and not far from Broadway. Address C. H., Union-square Post-office.

TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM AND BEDroom, or suite of rooms, furnished, to a gentleman, with or without breakfast, in a small private family, at No. 177 Lexington-av., near corner of 32d-st. All the modern improvements.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A FURnished room, without board, in the house of a private family, in Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry. Address W. B., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

TWO ROOMS ON THE FIRST FLOOR, with board, can be had for the Winter at Mrs. LUDLOW'S, No. 260 Greene-st., between Waverley and Clinton places. Best references given and required.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A FURNISHED ROOM, without board, in exchange for piano and singing lessons; best reference given and required. Address, for three days, E. P., Union-square Post-office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms on moderate terms. Apply at 75 Amity-st.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELLfurnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

AUCTION SALES.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.

In consequence of Thursday, 28th inst., being holiday, we shall hold our next regular Weekly Auction Sale of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
On FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock.
Buyers are respectfully informed that this sale will be made up exclusively of
Fresh first-class seasonable Goods,
Including a large and attractive assortment of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS,
Adapted to the best retail trade.
Cavalry Boots at private sale.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN,
No. 30 Warren-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF A VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY AND COLLECTION OF FINE PAINTINGS, BY ORDER OF D. BERRIEN, Jr., MORTGAGEE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a very valuable private library, consisting of about 1,000 volumes of standard, illustrated and miscellaneous books and works of reference. Among them are many rare French and German publications. In the collection will be found Rees & Chambers' Cyclopedia, Johnson's English Poets, Bacon's Works, Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds, Waverley Novels, Bescherelle's Dictionaire Nationale, Reportoire Generale du Theatre Francais, Irving's Works, Shakespeare, Froissart's Chronicles, Works of J. J. Rousseau, Macaulay's History, Prescott's Works, Channing's Works, Life and Letters of John Adams, Hogarth's Works, (original old edition, with suppressed plates,) Moore's and Byron's Works, Cicero's Life and Letters, Natural History of New-York, 12 vols., and many others in various departments of literature.

ALSO, THE VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, which will be sold at precisely 1 o'clock P. M., in which will be found many cabinet gems by our first American and foreign artists, represented by Geo. Hall, D. Johnson, Brown, A. Wust, Blauvelt, Bellows, Oertel, Sontag, Verboeckhoven, Schelten, Mayer, Muller, Mofer, Lesnier, Pyne, Pottier and others.

Also, several fine original old pictures.

They will be ready for exhibition as above on and after Wednesday, 27th, until day of sale, with catalogue, and will be positively sold as above. By order of

D. BERRIEN, Jr., Mortgagee.

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—MORRIS K. JESSUP, JOHN KENNEDY and GILEAD A. SMITH against SAMUEL GILMAN and CHARLES A. SECOR.—Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action, the 19th day of November, 1861, I, WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 30th of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at noon, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, and also thirty-five thousand dollars of the Second Mortgage or Eastern Extension Bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company. WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, 30TH inst., at 12½ o'clock, in front of the *Times* Building, at the junction of Nassau-st. and Park-row, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, one pair dark bay carriage horses, about 16 hands high, 6 and 7 years old, perfectly sound and kind in all harness, and of fine style and action. Also, one quarter shifting panel coach, with curtains front and back, nearly new and in perfect order. Also, one set double harness. Also, one three-seat park phaeton all in perfect order, having been in use but a short time. The whole to be positively sold without reserve.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods for City and country trade.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING WEEK.

GREAT SALE OF
ARTICLES OF VIRTU.

MAGASIN
A LA VILLE DE PARIS,
No. 629 Broadway, (near Bleecker-st.)
FRENCH IMPORTATION JUST RECEIVED.
ALL NEW AND FRESH GOODS, AT RETAIL,
OF
PARISIAN CLOCKS, BRONZES,
STATUARY, VASES AND ORNAMENTS.
ALSO,
GOLD, STEEL AND REAL JET JEWELRY.
All of which will be offered
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
AS THE SAME MUST BE SOLD.
An examination solicited.
No. 629 BROADWAY, (near Bleecker-st.)

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS!
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
(With real Guipure Lace Capes,)
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, &c., &c.,
All new styles, at retail, at low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

A splendid assortment of all the desirable styles and materials, at my usual moderate prices.
J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st.,
exactly opposite Mercer.

LADIES AND GENTS'
FANCY FURS.
We shall offer, until after the holidays, at our
BRANCH STORE,
No. 554 BROADWAY, NEXT TO TIFFANY'S,
A complete assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Fancy Furs, made up in the best manner and at the lowest prices.
Great bargains in real Russia and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Ermine, &c., &c., &c.
RANDALL & FABBRI, No. 53 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—VELVET BONnets, new styles, at $6, $7 and $8, worth $10 and $12 each. L. BINNS' millinery, largest and cheapest in the world, No. 781 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's hats, mourning bonnets.

MATRIMONIAL.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, IN THE prime of manhood, (47,) but still unmarried, of a highly respectable family of this City, and a spotless character and reputation, called genteel looking, kind and affectionate, prudent, temperate and domestic, liberally educated, intelligent and refined, of Christian principles, (Episcopalian,) and with some property, is desirous of forming a mutual attachment, if agreeable, with a young lady or a young widow possessing the same qualifications, ultimately with a view to matrimony. This is given in good faith. Truthful particulars addressed in sincerity to C. D. M., Station D, New-York City, will be treated alike respectfully and confidentially.

IRISH BRIGADE COMMITTEE.

President, JOSEPH STUART, No. 33 Nassau-st.
Vice-Presidents, RICHARD BELL, No. 32 Pine-st., RICHARD O'GORMAN, No. 122 Broadway.
Treasurer, EUGENE KELLY, No. 164 Fulton-st.
Secretary, JOHN T. DOYLE, No. 65 Wall-st.

COMMITTEES.

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NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1861.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following donations, viz.: Alexander T. Stewart, Esq., $1,000; Daniel Devlin, $250; Eugene Kelly, $250; William Watson, $250; Thomas Richardson & Co., $250; Irish Emigrant Society, $250; Joseph Stuart, $100; Samuel Brannan, (California,) $100; Stephen Philbin, $50; Joseph P. Quin, $50; Richard Bell, $50; O'Gorman and Wilson, $25; Charles P. Daly, $25; Henry Hilton, $25; Francis N. Byrne, $25; John B. Fogerty, $25; John T. Doyle, $25; Lewis J. White, $25; Squire P. Dewey, $50; Jeremiah Griffin, per J. Savage, $5; William Mitchell, $25; A Friend, $50.

Collected by Edmund H. Miller, Esq., $1,000, viz.: H. G. Stebbins, $25; Cammann & Co., $10; A. M. Ferris & Brother, $10; Cash, $10; W. M. Vermilye, $10; Weeks & Co., $25; Marie & Kanz, $10; W. H

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BRITISH BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
GOOD EVERYWHERE. Issued by
DAVIDOW BROTHERS, BANKERS.
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY.
For the sale of
7 3 10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the days of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of five per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 30 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place, in January and July of each year.

This issue comprises the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.

HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in Chicago or Toronto funds will be made at the lowest possible rates, at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue Drafts and Credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, who wish to avail themselves of the benefits proposed by the Company, that the books will remain open for the purpose of making exchanges, until Dec. 21, 1861. The new Mortgage Bonds of the Company will be delivered in exchange for the above mentioned securities at any time before the day specified, by H. C. Kingsley, at No. 25 William-st., New-York and at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1861.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS.—AT A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the Office of the Company in Chicago, on the 1st day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the last day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, NOV. 22, 1861.—NOTICE.—The holders of the $262,500 of first mortgage bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of February next, who may desire their extension, are requested to present them for that purpose at the office of Carpenter & Vermilye, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, prior to the 15th day of December next.

Holders of any of the remaining issue of first mortgage bonds can have the same extended at the same place until further notice.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

TO HOLDERS OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale of ten (10) La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Eastern Division Sinking Fund Bonds, of one thousand dollars each, or any less amount, will be received by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Sinking Fund Agent, at said Company's Office, No. 48 Wall-st., until the 2d day of December, 1861, at 12 o'clock M. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

Nov. 23, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 26, 1861.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 4th day of December next, preparatory to the Annual Election of Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 11th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 12th day of December next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

TWO ADDITIONAL COUPONS, PAYABLE July 1, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863, on the full paid stock of this Company, will be deliverable on presentation of certificates at this office, on or after the 1st day of December. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 2d December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 26, 1861.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the second day of December next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specialties; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESSMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to Operative Surgery, Diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, (impotency,) caused by youthful indiscretion. Mr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women, before or after marriage, is of vital importance to them, and every young man in the land should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Price $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, or at RICHARDSON'S bookstore, No. 1 Vesey-st., and at GODFREY'S, No. 831 Broadway. Office hours from 8 until 12 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—QUACKERY SUPERSEDED AND NO HUMBUG.—Restoration is at hand; one trial only solicited to prove the efficiency of the system adopted, by which thousands have been cured by timely application, of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Spasms, Ticdoloreux, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, and Secret Disorders arising from excess or disappointment in marriage. A prescription will be forwarded to meet the exigencies of the times for $1 only, written in the English language, which can be made up by any chemist. Full particulars as to symptoms must be addressed to Dr. EMIL CASTOR, Postoffice, Brooklyn, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and diseases of night, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5789 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. POWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send, or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge of this office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Send a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. Address LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., NEAR Broadway, continue to Extract Teeth under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, with perfect success, *without pain or danger*. Superior sets inserted from $10 to $25, and warranted satisfactory. Gold fillings from $1 to $3. Refer to Drs. Wooster, Pond, Webb and Gilchrist; Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard and others.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane. CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.

The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—SOLDIERS' MITTENS.—All ladies who wish to be instructed in making soldiers' mittens, may call at Mme. BLUCHER'S, No. 396 6th-av., bringing their materials, and they shall be taught free of charge. Mme. Blucher will be ready to attend to them every SATURDAY, from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., as long as her services are required.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army, No. 1,139 Girard-st., Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M., on the 5th of December next, for furnishing one hundred four-wheeled ambulances, known as the Tripler pattern, to be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tripler Ambulances."

AMBULANCE (Body.)

Sills 11 feet long, out to out, (including foot-board,) 3½ inches wide by 2½ inches deep. The foot-board is 11½ inches wide, made of 1-inch stuff, and fastened on the sills by 3½-inch bolts at each end. The sills are made at front end so as to incline the foot-board upwards. There are eight studs on each side, 1¼ inches square; sides are solid panels of ⅝-inch boards, 30 inches high (with middle rail) from top of sill to top of rail on panels. There is a top rail about 4½ inches above; this rail is fastened to the studs. The body is 8 feet 9½ inches in length in the clear, from outside of tail-piece to box in front, and 4 feet wide in the clear, front, or head-board, 18 inches high, 5 feet high in centre from floor to ridge pole, and top made oval, 6 bows 2x½ inches, fastened to rails and studs with screws outside.

In second lower panel or 2 feet from front on each side, there is a wicket door 8¼ inches wide and 14½ inches long. This door is made to slide in a groove on inside; the seat for driver is made of the lid of box with cushion; the box is 18 inches wide, 11½ inches in the clear, with partition in the middle; the lazy back is fastened to the lid of box, plain hand lock on side, to which is attached an iron rod or lever alongside of body; to the lever is a strap by which the driver locks the wagon.

A middle bar 3¼x1½ inches is bolted on sills, for the hindside spring, 2 braces on tail end of body reaching from tail-piece to top rail.

Framework of body to be of best white oak timber thoroughly seasoned, the bows to be of white ash; panels to be of poplar thoroughly seasoned.

Curtains to be strapped, straps to be sewed on with harness thread well waxed.

SPRINGS OF AMBULANCE.

Springs to be best quality spring steel. Back spring 4 feet 2 inches long from centre to centre; side springs back 3 feet 10 inches centre to centre; front back spring 4 feet 2 inches centre to centre; the cross springs are 2¾ inches wide, 7 plates; the side springs 2¾ inches wide by 6 plates; side springs front 3 feet 10 inches long centre to centre.

Axles of iron, to be case-hardened, 1¾ square, turned edgewise, with nuts on ends. Boxes 8½ long, 1¾x1½ inches.

Hubs of gum or locust thoroughly seasoned; the spokes and felloes to be of white oak thoroughly seasoned.

Hind wheels 4 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7¼x10 inches, spokes 1¾x2 inches at the shoulders, tire 2 inches wide and ¾ inch thick, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Front wheels 3 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7¼x10 inches, spokes 2x1¾ inches at the shoulder, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Hounds and half hounds, to be of white oak, of best quality, and without defects. Half hounds, 2 feet long; 5th wheel, 2 feet diameter, 1½ inches x½ inch.

Whole hounds, 4 feet 4 inches long; 3 cross-bars on 5th wheel, 2 inches square; cross bar on front hounds 4 feet 8 inches long, the steps on each side are fastened to this cross bar.

Double trees, 4 feet long, ironed, same as those of *omnibusses*, as is also the whole running gear, the double trees, and lead tree to be of white hickory, without defects, and thoroughly seasoned.

Tongue, 11 feet 8 inches long, 4 inch x2½ inch at front of jaws of hounds, and tapers to 2¼ inches square at back end; at front end it tapers to 1¾ inches round; a hook with eye in it goes on top of tongue to attach lead bar for lead horses; lead bar same length as doubletree, made light; tongue to be of white oak, of the best quality, and free from defects.

LITTER OF AMBULANCE,

6 feet 7½ inches long, 1 foot 10 inches wide; panels, 4¼ inches wide, 1¼ inches thick, of poplar, and has a solid bottom; mattress is made of heavy oil-cloth, stuffed with best quality curled horse hair; the cover of litters is fastened to panels of litter by a leather binding, and tacked all around; in each frame of litter there are to be sixteen mattrass springs; cross strips to be made of best quality oak.

The framework for upper litters is composed of three cross strips, one on each end and one in the middle; one cross-piece on top, on each side, and two in the middle for tracks to run the litter in on; the tracks are made in the bottom as well as the upper, ½-inch x¾-inch iron, and extend the whole length of body from inside of tail-piece; there are three rollers on each side of litter frame, with flange, same as regular railroad car wheels.

There are 4 litters for each wagon; 4 small pillows and 2 cushions, one for driver and one for back seat; on each side of litter frame there is an iron handle, made to slip in and out; these handles are let in, level with the litter frame, 21 inches long, made to come out, say 15 inches, without being checked or stopped.

There is also a hook in each end of the frame to keep it in place, when in the body, and fastens to a staple in the floor, let in so as to be nearly level; upper litters the same; the staple is put in the front and back cross bar.

Tail-board to be made of ash, 15 inches wide, by full 1-inch stuff, and when down, rest on joint hinges, forming a foot-board, supported, when down, by a leather strap 2 inches wide, which goes around the tail-piece at each end, between the panel and the braces; when up, it forms the tail-board.

A movable seat goes in body, back of litters, made of 1-inch boards, and end-pieces; the bottom is 18 inches wide, and fixed to form lazy back, 15 inches high; this has a cushion; the tail-board is fastened, when up, by hooks, secured to middle rail.

Each side of the body of the ambulance to be mark d U S.; all other parts to be lettered U. S.

It is agreed and distinctly understood that the ambulances are to be so constructed that the several parts of any one ambulance will agree and exactly fit those of any other, so as to require no numbering or arranging for putting together; and all the materials used for their construction to be of the best quality; all the wood thoroughly seasoned, and the work, in all its parts, faithfully executed in the best workmanlike manner.

The work may be inspected, from time to time as it progresses, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and none of it shall be painted until it shall have been inspected and approved by said officer or agent authorized to inspect it. When finished, painted, and accepted, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered as herein agreed, they shall be paid for.

The ambulances are to be delivered in Philadelphia, if desired by the Quartermaster's Department.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS,
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.

R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found these all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of loadstone "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	—Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
0	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book..$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book.... 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book.... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book..... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances Broadway and 13th-st.
Performances conclude before 11.
NOTICE.—Doors open at 7; to begin at 7½ o'clock, and end before 11.
GREAT SENSATION.
GREAT SENSATION.
GREAT SENSATION.
CONTINUED BURSTS
OF
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE AND LAUGHTER.
VAST SUCCESS.
EVERY NIGHT, until further notice, of the
NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY
OF THE
MAGIC MARRIAGE.
MAGIC MARRIAGE.
MAGIC MARRIAGE.
To conclude with the Farce called
THE SCAPE-GOAT.
The following array of talent will appear:

Mr. LESTER WALLACK,	Mrs. HOEY,
Mr. CHARLES FISHER,	Miss FANNY MORANT,
Mr. BLAKE,	Miss VIOLA CROCKER,
Mr. G. HOLLAND,	Mrs. JOHN SEFTON,
Mr. FLOYD,	Mr. REYNOLDS,
Mr. YOUNG,	Mr. PARSLOE,
Mr. PARKS.	

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TWO PERFORMANCES
TO-DAY,
THIS AFTERNOON
AT
TWO O'CLOCK,
AND
THIS EVENING
AT
HALF-PAST SEVEN,
THE
GREAT UNION BURLESQUE
THE
SEVEN SONS,
With all its
NOVEL SCENIC EFFECTS,
NEW UNION TABLEAUX,
SONGS, DANCES, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard.
GRAND JUBILEE.
The citizens of New-York and vicinity are respectfully informed that we have secured the above establishment for the purpose of presenting
A GRAND FESTIVAL,
ON THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING
OF THANKSGIVING DAY,
THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1861.
A DOUBLE COMPANY
Of distinguished artistes will appear, together with the favorite American actor,
MR. E. EDDY,
And the American Comedian and Pantomimist,
MR. G. L. FOX.
The following entertainment will be presented:
Afternoon, at 2 o'clock.
PADDY THE PIPER, SCHOOLMASTER,
CHILDREN IN THE WOOD, HAPPY MAN,
Evening, at 7 o'clock.
HARLEQUIN AND HARLEQUIZARRO,
SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM, FOUR LOVERS.
ADMISSION 50 AND 25 CENTS.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

A GRAND MUSICAL AND LITERARY SOIREE
Will be given on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at Dodworth's Rooms, No. 806 Broadway,
By Messrs. FREDERICK MOLLENHAUER and JULES ROUSSEL. They will be assisted by the eminent artists
Mrs. ANDERSON, Soprano at St. Paul's Church.
Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER, Conductor at Winter Garden.
Mr. L. SCHREIBER, Cornet à Piston.
Mr. GELHAAR, Pianist.
Prof. ROUSSEL will read both in French and English.
Admission 50 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets and detailed programmes at the door.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,
MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,
will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN—THE ALLEGHANIANS
AND SWISS BELL RINGERS,
At the POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Livingston-

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

Further Advices Respecting the Expedition to Mexico.

The Treaty Sent to Washington for the Approval of the U. S. Government.

The Mission of Sir James Ferguson Explained.

The Cotton Crop of India---Apathy of the Manchester Manufacturers.

The Advent of M. Fould as French Minister of Finance.

One of his Conditions the Evacuation of Rome.

The Italian Army to be Increased to 280,000 Men.

Terrible Battle in Circassia---Six Thousand Russians Killed and Wounded.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 16th, *via* Queenstown on the 17th inst., arrived at this port at 7½ o'clock this morning. Her dates are two days later than those already to hand.

The *Canada* brings £10,800 in specie, and 39 passengers, and will sail for Boston at 10 A. M., where she will be due to-morrow (Thursday) evening.

The *Canada* reports having passed the steamships *Africa* and *Europa* and the ship *Duke of Richmond*.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Daily News* has an editorial generally rebuking Southern sympathists in England, and especially denouncing the writer of a strong Pro-Southern letter in the *Times*.

Sir JAMES FERGUSON, in a letter to the Ayer *Observer*, says that the office he holds constrains him to contradict the assertion that he had acted as a spy in America. He affirms explicitly that in the whole course of his tour he meddled in no way in the affairs of the Northern or Southern States. He traveled solely to inform himself of the momentous questions at issue, and it was not his fault if a New-York journalist was incapable of understanding that a gentleman could enjoy the confidence of the military commanders on both sides without abusing that of either. The libel in question was the only exception to the uniform courtesy he experienced, whether in the United or Confederate States.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, in a letter which has found its way into print, appears to entertain but little hope of her own recovery.

The weather continued stormy around the English coast, and numerous disasters were reported.

The *Times* attributes the inactivity in the demand for cotton in India to lingering hesitation as to the American supply, but says that other circumstances have also operated forcibly to such a result. The real cause of the present stagnation is not scarcity of cotton, but the absence of a demand for calico, the markets of the world being glutted with Lancashire goods. Manufacturers, in curtailing operations, are doing what they must have done sooner or later, irrespective of the stoppage of the American supply.

Mr. BAXTER, member of Parliament, in addressing his constituents, has strongly denounced the Galway steamship contract. He said that the Company was losing its Irish element, and that the restoration of the subsidy would be discredited to Ireland.

FRANCE.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show that the decrease in cash is nineteen and a half-million francs, and the increase in bills discounted, twenty-seven millions. The change in the imperial system of finance, as shadowed forth in the Emperor's letter and M. FOULD's programme, received per *Bohemian*, is not regarded as of much importance in England.

The London *Times*' City Article says: "It is not easy to see how the transfer from the Emperor to the people of the task of raising money will calm uneasiness, and remove all pretext for hostile measures, when it is certain that the Emperor can resume his prerogative at any moment he may think fit."

The *Daily News* says: "Will the Emperor still be answerable for an abundance of employment, when he can no longer create boundless expenditure by a stroke of his pen?"

In Paris, the financial change imparted much firmness to the Bourse, and the Rentes advanced five-eighths per cent. on the 15th inst., closing at 69f. 65c. The advance was fully maintained.

There were rumors of impending changes among the high functionaries in administration, and that the powers of the several Ministers would be modified, and the Ministry of State reorganized.

A Paris letter says that M. FOULD'S conditions, on taking the office of Minister of Finance, were as follows:

First—The Budget to be voted for in detail, so as to give the Legislature some control over the expenditures.

Second—The renunciation of the power to decree supplementary credits without the consent of the Council of Ministers.

Third—The conversion of the "trentenanary" obligations.

Fourth—The conversion of the entire public debt into Three Per Cents.

Fifth—The consolidation of the floating debt.

Sixth—The reduction of the army.

Seventh—*The Evacuation of Rome.*

Eighth—That on taking office he should be the intermediary of all communications between Ministers and the Emperor.

The French ships forming the Mexican expedition were expected to assemble at Havana, between the 15th and 20th of December.

ITALY.

A levy of eighty thousand men is ordered, but it was thought that not more than fifty thousand would be obtained, and that another fifty thousand would be levied in February. The effective army will then consist of 280,000 men.

Gen. CARBONNELLI had gone to Caprera to present GARIBALDI with an address from the Neapolitans, praying him not to leave Italy.

Gen. CIALDINI had tendered his resignation.

SIGNOR RATAZZI will relinquish the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies.

CHIAVONE, the Brigand Chief, was again giving trouble.

Two dispatches are said to have been discovered, showing collusion between him and the Pontifical authorities.

PORTUGAL.

The Council of State had proclaimed the Duke of Oporto King of Portugal. The Ministry is unchanged. Tranquility prevailed.

The Infanta Don AUGUSTE continues dangerously ill.

RUSSIA.

Navigation was closed at St. Petersburgh. The last ships of the season were leaving Cronstadt.

Fifteen thousand Russian troops had attacked ten thousand mountaineers in Circassia. After fighting six hours, the Russians were put to flight with very heavy losses, including a General of Division killed. Six thousand Russians were reported killed and wounded.

GREECE.

A conspiracy to assassinate the King and his immediate followers, during a fête, had failed. Such information was conveyed to the King as to enable him to avoid the machinations of the assassins.

INDIA, CHINA, &c.

The correspondence by the overland mail adds little of moment to the news already received.

The Calcutta *Englishman* severely censures the Manchester manufacturers, for doing nothing either to further the extended growth of cotton in India, or to take off the stocks on hand in up-country depots.

Telegrams from Calcutta to Oct. 27, report an increased business in cotton goods and yarns at higher prices. Exchange was rather lower. Freights active and unchanged.

Account from the gold fields of New-Zealand continue very encouraging, and there was an immense rush of miners, &c., from Australia—all the available vessels being devoted to the purpose of conveying them over.

Trade at Melbourne was greatly depressed.

At Bombay, on the 28th of October, cotton goods and twist were dull and declining. Exchange, 2s. 5½d.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 17.

The *Observer* states that the British army estimates will be sensibly reduced.

The Brazilian mail has arrived at Lisbon.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Friday, Oct. 25.

COFFEE—Sales of good first at 6$\frac{1}{2}$@600. The stock is 160,000 bags. COTTON is quoted at 9,000 reis.

PERNAMBUCO, Monday, Oct. 21.

Sales of COTTON 10@800.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 16.

The Bourse closed heavy to-day, at 69f. 45c. for the Rentes.

The new King of Portugal has arrived at Lisbon and been well received.

The London *Gazette* publishes the Treaty in regard to the combined Mexican expedition of England, France and Spain. It is signed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and Signor ISTURITZ and M. FLAHAULT. It has five articles. The fourth article says that, after the signatures to the treaty were made, a copy of it was communicated to the Government of the United States, and that the Ministers of the contracting Powers at Washington are authorized to conclude it separately or collectively with President LINCOLN. As delay, however, would jeopardize the success of the expedition, the Commissioners' operations are not to be deferred for obtaining the accession of the United States to the treaty, after the forces have assembled in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz.

NAPLES, Sunday Nov. 17.

CHIAVONE is being vigorously pursued by the Italian troops. He is endeavoring unsuccessfully to regain the Papal States.

BERGOS with 200 brigands sacked two small towns. There was a rumor that the Papal Government was preparing an expedition against Umbria.

LISBON, Saturday Nov. 16.

The Duke of Saldanha is seriously ill.

BERNE, Sunday Nov. 17.

There has been a fresh violation of the Swiss Territory by the French near Geneva.

WARSAW, Saturday Nov. 16.

The military are being continually insulted and the martial law has been set at defience by the people.

The Archbishop of Warsaw has been arrested because the churches are continually closed, and for having written a disrespectful letter to Gen. LUDERS.

Commercial Intelligence by the Canada.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 16.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds on the 15th opened firm, but became weaker. At the close, however, a better tone prevailed. In the discount market there was an increased demand for best bills at 2½ to 2¾.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

Advices from Manchester are satisfactory. The market has an advancing tendency, though inactive.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is flat. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report the FLOUR market flat, at 6d. decline; American, 38s. @31s. 6d. WHEAT inactive; Red Western, 11s. 9d. @12s. 5d.; Red Southern, 12s. @12s. 9d.; White Western, 12s. 9d.; White Southern, 13s. @14s. CORN declined 3d. @6d.; Mixed, 32s. @32s. 6d.; Yellow, 32s. 6d. @32s. 9d.; White, 35s. @37.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The same authorities report BEEF steady. PORK quiet and unchanged. BACON tending upward and all qualities slightly advanced. LARD tending downward and prices slightly lower; sales at 50s. @52s. TALLOW firmer; sales at 50s. @51s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: ASHES steady; Pots, 35s. 6d.; Pearls, 34s. RESIN inactive at 14s. for Common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE still advancing; sales at 73s.—SUGAR—A declining tendency. COFFEE—Sales small. RICE firmer. LINSEED OIL firm. LINSEED OIL at 35s. 6d. COD OIL—Sales small. SPERM OIL—No sales.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARINGS' circular reports BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. IRON active at £5 5s. @£5 7s. 6d. for rails and bars. SUGAR quiet. TEA firm; common Congou, 1s. 1d. @1s. 1½d. COFFEE buoyant, and all descriptions slightly higher. RICE quiet and unchanged. SPIRITS TURPENTINE buoyant at 73s. TALLOW steady at 52s. LINSEED CAKES active at £11 10s. @£12. LINSEED OIL firm at 36s. SPERM OIL dull at £89. COD OIL, £34 10s. @£35.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American Securities is quiet but steady.

LATEST MARKETS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Nov. 17.

COTTON—Sales, yesterday, 12,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm and unchanged, but with an advancing tendency.

BREADSTUFFS inactive; no sales of consequence.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Consols, 93¾@94 for Money.

Illinois Central Shares, 41@40 discount; Eries, 27½@27¾.

HAVRE, Thursday, Nov. 14.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 15,500 bales. Prices have advanced 2@3 francs; Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 160 francs: *bas*, 153 francs. Stock, 145,000 bales.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Steamer Flambeau Gone into Commission—Sailing of the Henry Andruss, &c.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, the purchased steamer *Flambeau* was put into commission at 1 o'clock, with the customary formalities. The following is an official list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commanding, WILLIAM G. TEMPLE; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Wm. R. Clark; Acting Masters, Wm. B. Sheldon and A. O. Myatt-ten; Acting Midshipman, F. R. Smith; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. R. Layton; Acting Assistant Paymaster, F. V. D. Horton; First Assistant Engineer, James Mowatt; Third Assistants, Wm. Richardson, G. Van Iderstein and J. T. Abrams; Master's Mates, Gardiner Cottrell, William M. Kempton and J. C. Chapman.

The prize brig *Delta*, Acting-Master ROGERS in command, arrived at the Yard yesterday.

The new gunboat *Winona*, in going to the Navy-yard on Tuesday evening, ran into and sunk a launch belonging to the yard, containing $1,500 worth of shells—not $30,000 worth, as reported in some of the morning papers. The pilot of the *Winona* has been blamed for the accident, but the fault was not his. He had only three or four men on board, and they were more or less intoxicated.

The United States steamer *Henry Andruss*, which was commissioned eight or nine days ago, sailed yesterday for the blockading fleet. Her crew have been daily exercised at the guns during the time she has been in the stream.

The schooner *Surprise* has been chartered to take stores and ammunition to Port Royal, and will sail immediately.

The United States steamer *Quaker City*, which has been at the Yard for about two months, refitting, tried her engines yesterday.

The nine companies of regular troops from California left yesterday at half-past 12. Many of them have six months' pay due to them, and expected to be paid here. If they had been, the United States Army would probably have been decreased by a few dozen men.

Part of the crew of the *Powhatan* were paid off yesterday. Only those who shipped for one year, and those who have but a few months to serve, were paid.

To-day, being Thanksgiving Day, will be observed at the military and naval stations here. Work will be suspended at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and the regular soldiers will have a better dinner than usual.

The two new steamers at the Navy-yard—one sloop-of-war and one side wheel steamer—are being rapidly pushed forward, and the side-wheel steamer will soon be ready to be launched. The sloop-of-war *Oneida* has already been coppered, and is now nearly finished outside. Her interior work is being got on with as fast as possible.

A platform is being erected on the forecastle of the steamer *Rhode Island*, on which an 11-inch gun will be mounted. This will form a most important addition to the *Rhode Island's* armament, and will make her a very formidable craft.

Capt. ABRAHAM N. BREVOORT, in command of the marines at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, who has been retired from active service at his own request, is a native and citizen of New-York, and was first appointed from this State on the 28th of March, 1820, so that he has been in the service upwards of 41 years. Capt. BREVOORT has seen a good deal of active service and has also been wounded. He received the brevet rank of Captain for his services in 1832.

The U. S. steam-gunboat *Winona* left the City on Tuesday morning on a trial trip. She proceeded down the Bay as far as Sandy Hook, and returned to the Brooklyn Navy-yard in the evening. The working of the machinery was entirely satisfactory. She made, with twenty pounds of steam, ten knots, and, with thirty pounds of steam, twelve knots. This is the fastest time made by any of the recently built gunboats. Her hull was built by Messrs. C. & R. POILLON, and her engines were put in at the Allaire Works.

THE SAN JACINTO.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The *San Jacinto* has been moored alongside the dry-dock for overhauling; she is reported in a perfectly sound condition. Her crew will be paid Saturday. One hundred of the crew marched from the Navy-yard to Faneuil Hall this afternoon, where they were addressed by Mayor WIGHTMAN and Rev. PHINEAS STOWE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE NINTH REGIMENT VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

This regiment, which has been raised principally in the counties of Wyoming, Cattaraugus and Chautauque, N. Y., arrived in this City, yesterday, from Albany, *en route* for the seat of war. On Tuesday afternoon, the regiment embarked on board the steamer *Knickerbocker* and a barge, arriving at Jersey City the following morning. Orders were then received from the Quartermaster commanding, to proceed to Pier No. 1 North River, in order to take the boat for Amboy, by which route the regiment left for its destination. It is only ten weeks ago that the organization of this corps was first started, and in that time nearly eleven hundred men have been recruited. Nearly every profession and trade is represented in its ranks; there are five physicians, six ministers, a number of lawyers, and a sprinkling of merchants.

Col. BEARDSLEY, the Commander, is a graduate of West Point, and served with distinction during the Florida and Mexican wars. The Lieutenant-Colonel received his education at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, and the three Majors have all had military experience. The regiment is divided into three battalions of four companies each, all of which are fully equipped. Horses and arms will be furnished upon their arrival at the Capital. Annexed is a list of the officers:

Colonel, JOHN BEARDSLEY; Lieut.-Col., Wm. B. Hyde; Right Adjutant, A. McQuinn Carrigan; Right Quartermaster, William H. Knapp.

RIGHT BATTALION.

Major, William Sackett; Adjutant, Conway W. Ayres; Quartermaster and Commissary, H. McClanathan. Captain, W. B. Martin; Second Lieut., Perry Bly. Captain, J. W. Glessen; Second Lieut., J. Cobb. Captain, James R. Dennin; First Lieut., P. A. Baker; Second Lieut., J. Upham.

CENTRE BATTALION.

Major, Nichols; Captain, J. G. Weld; First Lieutenant, W. A. Adams; Second Lieutenant, G. W. Wooly. Captain, Henry Derby; First Lieutenant, C. M. Clark; Second Lieutenant, J. M. Smith. Captain, E. A. Anderson; First Lieutenant, Nathan Crosby; Second Lieutenant, W. Weld. Captain, B. F. Chamberlain; First Lieutenant, B. J. Coffin; Second Lieutenant, Z. Truesdell.

LEFT BATTALION.

Major, Charles McLean Knox; Adjutant, M. P. Goodrich; Quartermaster and Commissary, E. A. Skinner. Captain, H. J. Cowden; Second Lieutenant, C. Dickinson. Captain, C. L. Cozin; First Lieutenant, M. Carson. Captain, W. G. Bentley; First Lieutenant, P. Bailey; Second Lieutenant, W. L. Knapp. Captain, H. R. Stinson; First Lieutenant, A. B. Merrill; Second Lieutenant, D. W. Lapham.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF COL. SENGES' COMPANY OF ARTILLERY.

Tuesday evening a company of artillery numbering ninety men, left this City, by the New-Jersey railroad for Washington. On their arrival there they are to report to the commanding officer of Gen. BLENKER'S Division, and will form a part of his command. Cannon, caissons, horses, &c., will be furnished them at the Capital. The following are the officers: Colonel, SENGES; Captain, Dressing; Lieutenants, Brousay and Brede.

DEPARTURE OF REGULARS FOR WASHINGTON.

The detachments of the Fourth and Ninth Infantry, and First Cavalry, that arrived in the *North Star* from California on Monday last, and which have been quartered in the Park Barracks since, left last evening for Washington, by way of the New-Jersey Railroad. Lieut.-Col. BUCHANAN is in command.

A Bold and Successful Confidence Game.

Capt. ACKIN, who runs a boat between this City and New-Brunswick, called yesterday afternoon at the office of the Detective Police, and related the particulars of a bold and successful game which had been played upon him in the morning—the substance of which is as follows: The Captain determined to spend Thanksgiving in a liberal way, and, therefore, before leaving the City for his home in New-Jersey, he decided to draw some money from the bank. Having drawn $50, he was in the act of going out of the bank, when he was met on the steps by a well-dressed and very polite gentleman, who asked him if his name was SMITH? The captain replied in the negative, whereupon the stranger remarked that he had an appointment to meet a Mr. Smith at the bank at that hour, and never having seen him, he was, of course, liable to make a mistake. He then asked the Captain if he knew anything about cattle, at the same time saying, "I presume you are from the country?" To this Capt. ACKIN assented. The stranger then said, "Will you walk down and look at some oxen?" Just at this point a third party appeared, and rushing up in great apparent excitement, demanded of the first stranger if he were going to look at the cattle? Stranger No. 1 says, "Yes, but wait till I draw some money from the bank. He then went into the bank and soon emerged therefrom with a large roll of bills in his hand. Stranger No. 2 then asks, "Are you going to pay something to fasten the bargain for the cattle?" The other replied, "I must remain here to meet Mr. Smith, and if he comes, we will go down together and look at the cattle, but in the meantime I will give you $100 on account. But No. 2 wished very much to have $150. His confederate had a large number of $100 bills he said, but no fifties; would be very glad to let him have $150, if he could make the change,—and turning to Capt. ACKIN, said: "Have you $50 you can let me have until I can get my money changed?" The Captain said he had exactly $50, that he had just drawn from the bank, and he handed it to Stranger No. 1 without delay. Stranger No. 2 then asked the Captain to walk down and see the cattle. On the way it was suggested to the Captain that he had better go back to the bank and ascertain from his friend there, whether it was the red or the piebald oxen that he wished to purchase. The Captain returned, but found no friend at the bank: he then went in pursuit of friend No. 2, but he also was *non est*, whereupon the swindled Captain, beginning to feel himself sold, wended his way to the Detectives' office. The parties are known to the police.

THE WATER-STREET FIRE.—Late last night, the warehouse No. 35 Water-street was discovered to be on fire, and upon examination it was found to have communicated from a floor-beam of No. 33, in which the fire occurred on Monday night, and which, owing to the difficulty in getting water in between the floor and ceiling, had not been extinguished. The losses in No. 35 were as follows: J. S. LAWRENCE lost a large quantity of bergamot oil, the value of which could not be ascertained. It was fully insured for $3,000 in the Sun Mutual Insurance Company. Forty crates of crockery, belonging to J. C. JACKSON, valued at $2,000, were all destroyed. The crockery was insured in the Manhattan Insurance Company. STURGES, BENNET & Co. lost eighteen casks of port wine, valued at $500, and insured for that amount in the Home Insurance Company. DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, of No. 37 Water-st., were damaged by water to the extent of $6,000. Fully insured. THOMAS CONNERS, a member of Hose Company No. 10, was badly injured by a gutter falling on his head. He was taken to the hospital.

BOWERY THEATRE—THANKSGIVING DAY.—A great treat will be spread for the little folks at Stickney's Circus to-day. No less than three entertainments will be given for the accommodation of families—morning, afternoon and evening. The nursery legend of the "Old Woman that Lived in a Shoe," a new burlesque called the "Bull Runners," and a splendid programme of horsemanship, gymnastics, Herr CLINE, the veteran rope-dancer, the German acrobats, &c., will be given.

CITY POLITICS.

GERMAN MASS MEETING AT VOLKS GARTEN.

Speeches by Fernando Wood, Messrs. French, Weil Von Gernsbach, Goebbe, and Others.

Music, Bonfires, Rockets, &c.

Pursuant to a call published in the largest back-letter in all the German papers of this City, a very considerable turn-out of the German friends of FERNANDO WOOD assembled last evening at the Volks Garten, No. 45 Bowery. A huge bonfire shed its lurid light and stifling smoke from the street in front of the "Garten" over the adjacent blocks, and a liberal display of rockets and blue-lights caused the neighboring apple-stands and beer saloons to "pale their ineffectual fires."

Inside, the spacious theatre was thronged with a commingled multitude of sensation-seekers, curious lookers-on, and the Hurrah Brigade, with a very fair sprinkling of enthusiastic youths devoted to the fortunes of FERNANDO. The building will accommodate, perhaps, 2,000 persons standing, and what with the accession of Ward delegations, bearing in flags and transparencies and banners, at 8 o'clock, every nook and coigne of vantage was sufficiently crowded.

The platform was occupied by gentleman of the German Democratic Club, wearing badges of Red, White and Blue in peculiar combinations, and a long table set apart for the representatives of the Press was tastefully decorated in an unusual but highly refreshing manner with massive mugs of "lager" and long-necked bottles of Rhine wine, showing that civilization and its amenities were not unknown to mine host of the Volks' Garden.

At 8 P. M., nearly time, after a prelude of "I wish I was in Dixie," by ROMDEL'S fine band, stationed in the gallery, the meeting was called to order by Mr. WILLIAM SEEBACH, of the Twenty-second Ward, who nominated Dr. J. J. DIEHL for President. This nomination was accepted by acclamation, and Dr. DIEHL, on taking the Chair, made a brief address, in which he announced that the first movement was to be made to-night to restore the municipal franchises of New-York in the reëlection of her present Mayor.

A list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, one of each for every Ward, was read and adopted.

A series of resolutions, setting forth the merits and virtues of Mr. WOOD, and strenuously denouncing his opponents, was read and passed amid tumultuous applause, and more vehement than polished exclamations of intense satisfaction.

Dr. FRIEDRICH FRECH was hereupon introduced, and proceeded to address the throng for some fifteen minutes, in a strain of exalted eulogy, upon the character and course of Mr. WOOD, and evidently to the political disparagement of Mr. GUNTHER, who, he declared, had, in conversation, emphatically stated that he was no German, but an American of so deep a dye as to have been born upon the soil—an announcement that stirred the sensibility of the audience. Mr. GUNTHER had received the cold shoulder at Tammany some three years ago, for having doubted certain principles established and confirmed in that sacred sanctuary—now, alas! fallen from its high estate. He was now nominated as a lure to the Germans and as the implement of a relentless persecution of Mayor WOOD.

Dr. FRECH concluded amid uproarious applause, and a crash of "Hail Columbia!" by the band.

Mr. WEIL VON GERNSBACH followed in a very hilarious and amusing address. The passages referring to Mr. WOOD were pathetically eloquent, moving those around him to something louder than tears. The Central Club, which had nominated Mr. GUNTHER, he repudiated altogether. He had nothing to do with that nomination—he shuddered at the thought!

Here, a tremendous announced a fire, an attack in force by the enemy, or some equally thrilling event. It was nothing less than the arrival of His Honor FERNANDO WOOD, who, almost borne upon the shoulders of his faithful lieges, was progressing taward the stage. Stage it literally was, for the platform was the spot on which tragedy and comedy nightly, when uninterrupted by political farces, inspire or delight the peaceful denizens of the Bowery. A Rich Mountain charge brought the distinguished guest to the front, and the applause that ensued was indescribable. By this time fresh beer and Rhine wine reappeared on the reporting table, and were, like the preceding supply, enjoyed by several portly and rubicund gentlemen, who ought to have been, if they were not, members of the Press. At all events, they liked the entertainment, and appreciated the fun most hugely, to such an extent, in fact, that the drippings of their overflowing bumpers swept away the insignia of the real knights of the pen at the other end of the table, as leaves are borne away by Autumn freshets.

Nothing daunted, Mr. WEIL continued his remarks and only after the most rebellious demoustrations from the body of the housewhose calls for "WOOD" indicates that they felt themselves out in the cold, did he peroate with a series of comic Biblical benedictions in which Custom House officialy and other public offiendres opposed to the reign of truth and justice in our Municipal affairs, come in for a very bad quarter of an hour.

The tide of caeers, hvrrahs and classical apostrophes that now bore Mr. WOOD to the stand was a conclusive triumph of vocalization that quenched all attempts of the band to struggle through their *Viva l'America*. Unfortunate and weak-voiced beings who, during the first five minutes, suggested "order" and "silence," were ignominiously thrust under and disappeared from the gaze of men. Mr. WOOD bore the outburst with resignation, and, in time, essayed to speak. His words were nearly as follows:

MAYOR WOOD'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have not come hither to-night with the intention to please your ears with any attempt at eloquence, or with any inclination to make any exhibition of mere declamation. I have come to say to you a few plain words, and, in intelligible language, to talk to you a little common sense. [Cheers.] You are American citizens. We all are such, and we have here no distinction of political privileges. Every man who has obtained the right of citizenship, is the equal of every other man in the community—be he high or low, rich or poor—of native or of foreign birth! [Renewed applase.] I have always deprecated any and every attempt to continue among us distinctions of nationality and national prejudice. When a man becomes a citizen, he merges all differences of nationality with the general community, without other privileges than those which the obligation he assumes confers upon him. If a citizen, he is an American in the broadest and most exalted sense of the term. It is his duty to discharge all the duties of an upright member of the Commonwealth, to sustain the Government and obey the laws, but he also has the right to scrutinize the conduct of public affairs and to criticise his rulers. He has resting upon him three duties—his duty to his God, to his country and to himself. But I will go further, and say that there are certain duties devolving upon the Government also. It owes to the citizen the defence and protection of his life, liberty and property. When Government goes further than this and interferes with the guaranteed rights of the citizen, it exceeds its legitimate functions. What under legitimate forms is the best Government, is that which governs least. [Cheers.] When government transgresses its proper limits and steps in to dictate how we shall control our domestic households, what we shall eat and drink and wear—how we shall live in ordinary days and how we shall worship God upon the Sabbath, it is no just Government, but a despotism of the most tyrannical character! [Renewed applause.] There are those who in legislating for us have assumed these unauthorized powers. They have attempted to control the morality of the City—to dictate how you shall live and how you shall settle your acdounts with your Maker. A legislature reflecting the most Anti-Republican views have taken from your hands the government of your own affairs, and based a system for your abject obedience upon a philosophical theory, an abstraction of what they choose to decide to be right and wrong. The protection of life, the preservation of property and of public order, belongs to the just attributes and powers of a legislature in a free land; but when it goes beyond this it exceeds its authority, and establishes a tyranny. [Vociferous cheering.] A party has asiren in this country that does all these things, and here, in our own State and City, you feel the blighting influences of its rule. Unlike the cities of the Germanic Confederation, unlike the marts of the Hanseatic League, Hamburgh, Bremen, Lubec and their associate cities, you have now no municipal rights. Men at a distance from us make laws for us, which they take good care not to impose upon themselves. We no longer have a right to frame our own statutes, to build our own court-houses, construct our parks, regulate our own observance of the Sabbath day, grant or deny licenses for the sale of spirituous or malt liquors, or even appoint our own Police. We have been deprived of all these rights. But a day of deliverance is at hand! A down-trodden people will not much longer quietly acquiesce in this shameful violation of local laws and privileges, such as even in the monarchies of the Old World are respected and jealously preserved. An aroused community and their representatives will restore these rights. [Cheering.] I have reason to believe; nay, I may almost, by authority, declare, that at the next meeting of the Legislature, the right to govern itself will be restored to our great City! [Deafening applause.]

Should the suffrages of my fellow-citizens again place me in the position I now occupy, I am for the largest liberty consistenr with the safety of the City. I am opposed to all oppressive restrictions upon the right of the citizen to sell that which may be deleterious in itself alone, but am for leaving the question to man and his Maker. I am opposed to any law that would force a man to enter church on Sunday unless it be his choice. I am opposed to unjust taxation, and to any and every attempt to regulate matters of conscience by law. I ask only that the citizen shall be peaceable, orderly, sober, and violate no measure of the public quiet. [Great applause.] Mr. WOOD, after charging upon the opposition party the intent to bring liberated black labor in competition with the white labor of the North, to the degradation of the latter, and declaring that so long as the present party is in power at Washington, "there will be no peace while there is a dollar to be wrung from the people, or a drop of Southern blood to shed," concluded by saying that, should the voice of New-York again elevate him to the Mayoralty, he hoped that God in His infinite mercy might yet make their representative at City Hall an humble instrument in bringing about a restoration of national unity and national peace!

With this, he retired from the stand, amid the frantic huzzaing of his friends and followers.

Messrs. GORBEB and HARRINGTON made some brief remarks, and at 10 o'clock the concourse very noisily dispersed.

THE GERMAN UNION LEAGUE.

A Struggle—Opdyke's Nomination Triumphantly Sustained.

The German Union League met again at Pythagoras Hall on Tuesday evening, rather unexpectedly, however, as a large number of the delegates were supposed to be busily engaged at the ward meetings held in all the wards in favor of Mr. OPDYKE. It was given out that, owing to this circumstance, a desperate effort would be made to substitute the name of Mr. GUNTHER for that of Mr. OPDYKE as the nominee of the League. The friends of the latter gentlemen were, however, present in force, and as the supporters of the rival candidate had also rallied, the meeting was very full and very animated.

At 8 P. M. the assemblage was called to order by Dr. H. N. WILHELM, the President, Messrs. G. MANCHOT and F. R. HARYMANN in their places as Secretaries. The roll-call of delegates being first in order, it was found that every Ward represented either by the regular delegates or by substitutes.

At the call of the Ninth Ward a very lively debate arose in which Messrs. Julius Brill, Levy, Robinson, Ottendoerfer, Dieffendoerfer and others took part, in respect to the admission of a set of delegates who appeared in the League for the first time.

Finally, on motion of Mr. HUGO WESENDONCK, it was determined, in order to close debate, that the original delegates should be empowered to accept or decline such substitutes as were present to represent their Wards, and a recess of ten minutes was granted to afford them an opportunity to decide. When the League again came to assemble, it was found that all the wards excepting the Third, not properly represented, the Fifth debatable, and the Ninth, were in accord, and their substitutes accepted.

In regard to the Ninth, the discussion became confused, the delegates therefrom asserting their right to the privileges of the meeting until, on motion of Mr. DIEFFENDOERFER, a Committee of four, to consist of two Republicans and two Democrats, was appointed, viz.: Messrs. DITTENHOEFFER, Dr. DULON, GUTMANN, and HARTMANN with power to consider and decide upon the case of the Ninth. While they were so engaged, the minutes of the last meeting were read, and, with some slight corrections, approved. Messrs. BRILL and KOPP eloquently urged that the most perfect fairness should be observed in all the proceedings of the the League, and recalled the objects of its formation.

At this moment Mr. DIEFFENDOERFER, of the Committee, reappeared from the hall, and moved that a special sergeant-at-arms be appointed to detend the door, as a body of men demanded and were determined to force admittance. A volunteer force of some dozen delegates rushing to the door and holding it, rendered this appointment unnecessary.

Great excitement ensued, and as it became evident that the threatened intrusion was serious and might lead to lamentable excesses, a motion was made and seconded to adjourn. Dr. WILHELM, the Chairman, withdrawing from his seat, Mr. HUGO WESENDONCK, Vice-President, took the chair, and comparative order having been restored, the question of adjournment was voted upon by Wards and carried, the indorsement of Mr. OPDYKE thus remaining unchanged.

ANOTHER GERMAN ORGANIZATION.

As the delegates of the Union League filed out of the apartment, some fifty or sixty persons, headed by men and boys bearing torches and transparencies with Gunther mottoes, marched in and immediately organized, by calling Mr. OTTO SACKERSDORFF to the Chair. Messrs. ANTON EICKHOFF, GUSTAV SCHOENER and others made speeches vehemently denouncing the course of the Republicans in the League, and urging the claims of Mr. GUNTHER. Finally, the organization resolved itself to be a "German Democratic Union Club," and unanimously nominated C. GODFREY GUNTHER as its candidate for the Mayoralty

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Twenty States Observing the Anniversary—Proclamations of Gov. Morgan, and Mayor Wood.

In the twenty States named below, to-day has been fixed for the celebration of the annual thanksgiving:

New-York, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Connecticut, Vermont, Rhode Island, Kansas, Maryland, Kentucky, Delaware, Western Virginia, Texas.

We append the proclamations issued in this State and City:

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. MORGAN.

Amid the tramp of armies, the sound of fratricidal strife and lamentation for the fallen, we still behold the merciful arm of the Ruler of the Universe made bare for our protection. Though a suicidal war, stimulated by leaders of faction, and waged with all the power of a great and misguided people, weighs like the hand of death upon the National energies, and throws its dark shadow over the land; though this nation, so recently prospering under Heaven's brightest smile, and advancing with gigantic steps toward greatness and power, has been arrested in its progress, and is suffering the deep humiliation and blighting influence of a murderous civil war, yet we have infinite cause for thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God. Disease has been stayed from the fireside and from the camp; internal order has prevailed; plenty has abounded; liberty of conscience remains unabridged; ordinary pursuits have been uninterrupted; our National rights are respected; partisan animosities are fast burning out, and the spirit of fraternal affection has been beautifully manifest throughout a wide extent of our common country. Though composed of the representatives of many nations, a general calamity has revealed our strange homogeneity, has served to obliterate prejudices, has moved all alike by the same patriotic emotion. All alike have responded to the call to save our imperiled institutions. The marvelous energy which the crisis calls forth proves our national spirit to be unabated, our vigor unwasted, and gives promise, under the blessings of God, of a higher position in all that constitutes true national greatness. Though evils follow the train of armies, yet for these we have a great compensation in the fact that the exposures and expenditures incident to war will necessarily counteract the tendency of the age to effeminacy and luxury.

In this hour of affliction, though we may not presume to lift the veil which mercifully hides the future, yet we believe that, in the wondrous plan of God, if we but humbly bow before Him and acknowledge our National sins, Infinite Wisdom will work out from this great tribulation a marked and permanent good; that the startling evidence of the mutability of human affairs taught us in the lessons of the year will tend to subdue our hearts, and that this noble Union, the work of men inspired by the loftiest patriotism, the wonder of the world, and the glory of this Nation, will be preserved. For the blessings seen by us, and for those which in the providence of God are vouchsafed unto us, but which mortal eye cannot discern, we should make our public acknowledgments;

Therefore, I, EDWIN D. MORGAN, Governor of the State of New-York, do appoint THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF NOVEMBER next, as a day of Praise, Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God; and I do earnestly recommend that the people of this State do, on that day, abstain from their usual occupations, and assembling in their respective places of worship, unite in humble expressions of gratitude to Him from whom we derive all blessings, and to whom we look for a restoration of peace to our beloved country.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the [L. S.] City of Albany, this first day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

By the Governor. EDWIN D. MORGAN.
LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Private Secretary.

PROCLAMATION BY MAYOR WOOD.

The Governor of this State having, in accordance with a time-honored custom, appointed Thursday, the 28th day of November inst., as a day of public thanksgiving, I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby recommend all good citizens to unite on the day thus set apart, in ascriptions of praise to the source of all good, for His manifold mercies and blessings.

Amidst the evils which the folly and wickedness of man have produced, the unchanging goodness of the Creator may well awake our devout wonder. No language can adequately express the extent of His love; but your honored pastors, instructed by the sublime